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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE BODY.

From the German Observer, published at Bremen.

Paris, Feb. 6.

After the report which M. Laine, a lawyer from Bordeaux, a member of the legislative body, made upon the papers relative to the negotiations for peace, which were laid before them on the 28th Dec. last, M. Beignonard Dijon made a very remarkable speech, of which the following is the substance. After a pretty long peroration, in which he highly praised the emperor for calling the legislative body together, and communicating the account of his proceeding, he observes, that this high proof of confidence can be justly returned only by telling his majesty the plain truth.—He proceeds thus:

"We are incapable, gentlemen, of shewing you one cheering spot in the picture of distress which we unfold to you. An army blasted by the storms of the north was replaced by another, the troops composing which were torn from their parental soil, from the arts and from trade. This army was destined to drench with its blood Leipsic's fatal plains."

"We must confess, gentlemen, the victorious enemy having advanced to the Rhine, offered to our august monarch a peace, which a hero accustomed to so many splendid trophies, could not but find extraordinary. But if at this time, when the unhappy state of France was not wholly decided, a noble and generous pride prescribed the rejection of such a peace, it would however no longer be prudent to persist in this rejection, now that the enemy has invaded the proper territory of France."

"Were the question merely to deliberate on degrading conditions, his majesty would have needed nothing more than to lay before his people the project of peace offered by the enemy, but they do not seem to desire to degrade but to repress us in our ancient frontiers and to stop the ebullitions of that ambitious activity, which for these twenty years has been so highly detrimental to all the nations of Europe. Such proposals did not seem to offend the honour of the nation, as they prove that the enemy fear and respect us. It is not they who desire to set limits to our power, but a whole world in arms claims the common rights of all nations."

"The Pyrenees, the Alps and the Rhine, inclose an immense territory, which contains provinces that did not always and originally belong to the dominion of the three fleurs-de-lis, and yet the former royal crown of France shone above all other diadems in glory and majesty."

Here the president interrupted the speaker, with the words 'what you say is contrary to the constitution.' Reinourd answered, 'here is nothing contrary to the constitution but your presence,' and continued—

"The protectorship of the confederation of the Rhine has ceased to be a title of honour, since the people of this confederation declared the protectorship dishonourable to them. No right of conquest was here exercised, but only the title of an alliance advantageous to the Germans. It becomes his majesty's dignity to leave these people to their fate, who are hastening to put themselves under the yoke of Austria. As for Brabant (probably Holland) which the allies desire to retain according to the basis of the peace of Lunéville, it seems to us that France may readily give up those provinces hard to be maintained where the English spirit almost exclusively prevails, and to which the trade of England is so absolutely necessary, that these countries, since we have governed them, are sunk into poverty and misery. Have we not seen the noble families of Holland

fly from their native soil as if contagious diseases reigned there, and carry the wealth and industry of the country to the enemy? Courage is doubtless necessary to preach truth to the heart of our monarch—but must we not rather risk his displeasure than abuse his confidence—rather endanger our lives than the welfare of the people whom we represent?—Nothing must deceive us: our sufferings were at the height; our country is threatened on all its frontiers, trade is annihilated, agriculture languishes, industry is checked, every Frenchman has suffered in his fortune, or his family wounds difficult to be cured. For these five years the peasant has not enjoyed the fruits of his labours, he can scarcely subsist, and the produce of his labour serves but to enrich the treasury, which is annually drained for the supply of an army continually wasted and famished. The conscription has become a hateful scourge to all France, because this measure is incessantly renewed."

"Since two years, the youth are carried on thrice in the year. A cruel, useless war, periodically devours the youth, torn from education, agriculture, commerce and the arts. Are the tears of mothers, the sweat of the people, among the regalia of kings? It is time nations should again breathe freely. It is time that the thrones of kings should be consolidated, and people should cease to reproach France with desiring to throw into all the countries in the world the firebrands of destruction. Our august monarch, who partakes in the zeal that animates us, and is ardently desirous to insure the happiness of his people, is alone worthy to begin this great work. Military ambition and thirst of conquest may mislead a great heart; but the genius of a true hero, who despises a glory purchased with blood and repose of nations, finds his true greatness in the public welfare which is his work. The monarchs of France have ever prided themselves on owing their crown to God, the people, and their sword, because peace, good morals, and strength, are next to freedom, the firmest pillars of empires."

The answer of Napoleon to the address of the legislative body was as follows:

"I have prohibited the printing of your address; it is seditious.—Eleven twelfths of the legislative body consist of good citizens. I know and respect them. The other twelfth contains rebels and bad citizens; & your committee is among the number. (This committee consisted Messrs. Laine, Rainourd, Calloia, Mayne, le Bryant, and Flamquerque.) Laine is a traitor who corresponds with the Prince Regent through the medium of Desceze; I know it, and have proofs, the other four are seditious persons. This twelfth consists of men who wish for anarchy, and are like the Girondists. Whether did such conduct lead Verguand and the other chiefs to the scaffold! At this moment, when we have to drive the enemy from our frontiers it is not the time to desire changes in the constitution."

"People should follow the example of Alsace, Franche Comte and Vosges. The inhabitants apply to me for arms and officers, and I have sent them some adjutants. You are not the representatives of the nation, but the deputies of the departments. I called you around me to obtain support from you, not because I want for courage, but because I hoped that the legislative body would increase my courage. Instead of this it has deceived me. Instead of the good I expected from it, it has done mischief; a small mischief indeed, because it could not do a greater.—You seek in your address to separate the sovereign from the nation. I alone am the true representative of the people, and which of you would choose to take on himself this burden? The throne is but a piece of wood covered with velvet. I alone am the true representative of the people. If I would follow you I should give up to the enemy more than he himself requires. In three months you will have peace, or I will be annihilated. But now energy is necessary; I will go after the enemy

and beat them. The moment when Huhinguen is bombarded, and Belfort attacked, is not the proper one to complain of the constitution of the empire, and the abuse of the executive power. The legislative body is but a part of the state, and cannot be compared even with the senate and the council of state. I am at the head of the nation, because you approve the constitution as it is. Should France require another constitution which I did not like, I should then say look for another sovereign. The enemy is much more incensed against me than against France—but shall I for this reason allow myself to tear the empire in pieces? Yes, I make pretensions because I have courage, and I am proud because I have done such great things for France."

"Your address is unworthy of me, and of the legislative body; I will one day have it printed, to put the legislative body to the blush. Return to your homes, and be assured that even if I should be wrong it is not your business publicly to reproach me for it.—For the rest, France wants me more than I want France."

From the Connecticut Spectator.

ATTACK ON PETTIPAUCE.

By the politeness of sundry gentlemen, we have been favoured with an official account of the circumstances which occurred at the time the British landed and burnt the shipping at Pettipauge. We are happy to have it in our power to lay before the public a correct statement of this affair. Various accounts respecting the transactions, have been published, & some have been replete with infamy. We sincerely hope that those who have given publicity to former accounts, will give the following a place in their respective papers. By complying with this request, they will sensibly oblige the inhabitants of this unfortunate village, and the lovers of truth.

WE the undersigned, inhabitants of Pettipauge-Point, and the vicinity, having heard of many incorrect assertions from individuals, and several wrong statements published in news papers respecting the unfortunate affair that happened at this place, on the 8th day of last April, take this opportunity of making a fair and candid statement of the circumstances which took place at that time, from our personal knowledge, and from the best information we have been able to obtain.

Before 11 o'clock, on the evening of the 7th April, six British boats were discovered coming into the mouth of Connecticut River, by the keeper of the light-house, who immediately gave notice to the inhabitants of Saybrook Point, or Plattform, which is about one mile above the light-house. By 12 o'clock, a considerable number of the enemy were seen in the old Fort at Saybrook Point; where it appears they found nothing, neither met with opposition. They soon went on board their boats and proceeded up the river for Pettipauge Point, which is near six miles above the said fort. But by reason of a strong northerly wind and a great fresher running down, they did not arrive at Pettipauge Point, until about 4 o'clock on Friday morning. The inhabitants had no knowledge that the enemy were in the river, not more than 30 minutes before they were landed and had possession of the Point; and several of the inhabitants had no information that the enemy were near until some of the vessels were on fire; there was not time after the alarm was given, to get the women & children off from the Point before the enemy were landed & amongst us, & commenced the burning & destroying vessels on the stocks, and on the water. Picket guards searched houses & stores, for arms, ammunition, taking all they could find.—After finding that a sufficient force could not be collected in time to save the property from destruction, some of the inhabitants, whose buildings were much exposed to the fire went back to the Point to save their buildings from the general conflagration with the vessels. Mr. Richard Powers, whose house had just taken

fire from a vessel burning on the stocks, made inquiry of the commander whether he might endeavor to save his house? His request was granted by the officer. Captain Timothy Starkey, jr. asked the officer, if he should spare the houses and stores from the flames? His answer was, that he did not know what might happen. We do not know of any others who conversed with the officer on the subject. At about ten o'clock, they called in their guards and proceeded down the river with a brig, a schooner, and two sloops; but the wind shifting at that time, from the N. E. to the S. E. they set fire to all but the schooner and anchored her about a mile and a quarter below Pettipauge Point, where they lay till dark, and then set fire to her and departed down the river. We have heard that it has been stated, by some individuals that the inhabitants of Pettipauge point, made an agreement or compromise with the enemy not to resist if they would spare their houses and other buildings. No such agreement we believe was ever made; neither was it heard of by the inhabitants of Pettipauge Point, until some time after the affair happened. And we think every such assertion ought to be treated with contempt.

The force of the enemy consisted of two launches, each carrying 9 or 12 pound carronades and about 50 or 60 men each, and 4 barges which it is supposed had about 25 men each. They were completely fitted for an expedition in every respect. They were furnished with torches, combustibles, &c. to set fire instantly.

Pettipauge Point contains about 30 families, and is about 35 rods wide, with a road running through the centre, east and west, bounded eastwardly on Connecticut river; north and south by large coves.—The vessels destroyed were lying at the wharves at the east end of the Point, and in the river near it, and in the north and south Coves.

Edenr. Hayden, 2d. Horace Hayden. Joseph Hill, Augustus Jones, jr. Richard Powers, Philip Tooker, jr. Timothy Starkey, jr. Rich. Hayden, 2d. Saml. M. Hayden, Etham Bushnell, Jude Pratt, John G. Hayden, Amiel Pratt.

Saybrook, May 14, 1814.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Taor, Friday Evening, May 20.

The news this day from the west is, that the British landed 3000 men at Oswego last Monday, the 16th instant, and were marching for the Falls, to take or destroy the provisions, military stores, &c. deposited there. Hence, it was supposed they would go to Sodus Bay, where is a large quantity of flour, whiskey, &c. 35 miles west of Oswego.—Thence, it was feared by the inhabitants, they would direct their course for the mouth of Genesee River, to destroy the public property there. At all these places, our informant adds, there is not sufficient force to oppose them, nor any troops of consequence. The militia were collecting, but would probably be too late to prevent the mischief meditated by the British.

The British are actually employed building armed vessels on Lake Huron, intended for service on Lake Erie.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Oswego, May 7.

Early in the morning of the day before yesterday, Sir James made his appearance of this Harbor with seven large vessels and several gun boats. In the afternoon, they came to land in a line close in with the town. Their squadron consisted of four heavy ships (two new ones fitted out this spring, one 64, two decker,) and three brigs, mounting in all upwards of 200 guns, with (as we afterwards ascertained near 2000 troops on board, exclusive of seamen and marines. With this powerful armament, they found this important place of deposit in its usual state of defence:—One old 12 pounder, crack'd so as to be almost unfit for service, mounted a little in advance of the fort, and a nine on the walls; something short of 300 regulars under Col. Mitchell in the garrison, and a few militia, neither organized nor armed; not a public

musket to be found in the place.—Nor gun boat, nor torpedo, nor proclamation had we. It was in vain that we invoked the aid & turned our eyes towards the broad shoulders of 'Old Atlas' for safety—he was far away. Shortly after the vessels had taken their stations, the gun boats opened their fire on the fort, which was promptly answered from our one gun battery. The ships likewise threw several shot and shells into the town, some of which weighed 67 lbs. After considerable cannonading, and about the time a number of their boats appeared to be making towards shore with troops, a small sloop up, and the shipping hauled off, leaving us to pass a night of dismal apprehension and alarm. It was probably well known to the enemy, that this had been a place of immense deposit for public property during the war, and the channel through which all the cannon and naval stores must pass for our new vessels at Sackett's Harbor; and we were confident they would renew the attack next day.—Nor did they disappoint us.

At day-light on Friday morning, they were again discovered making towards the harbor, and in the course of the forenoon took the position they occupied on Thursday, or perhaps a little nearer in shore, and soon commenced a tremendous firing of round and grape shot on the fort and adjacent heights. At about one o'clock Gen. Drummond and Sir James L. Yeo with two divisions effected a landing, and immediately carried the place with the bayonet. Col. Mitchell, with his little force, after having done every thing which could be effected by valor and good conduct retired up the river; & about half past one the enemy were in quiet possession of the fort and village. Our loss was, as near as I can ascertain, 9 killed, about 20 wounded, and 25 made prisoners. The loss of the British is supposed to have been something more. The citizens were taken to the fort, and held as security for the conduct of our militia during their visit, at which time they took the liberty to break open our houses, and stores, and plunder and destroy every thing left in them. In short, a scene ensued similar to the one acted by our troops at Little York last spring. The public property taken was of trifling amount; it had gone on to Sackett's Harbor generally as fast as it arrived. Seven large pieces of ordnance, one small schooner, and a few boats loaded with naval stores, fell into their hands.

The important object effected by the enemy in this incursion, is their cutting off the channel of transportation through this place for Sackett's Harbor; which, if done effectually will completely frustrate all hopes of making a campaign against Upper Canada this season. About 30 heavy pieces of cannon for the new ship, are now at the portage, 12 miles above this; and the British boats are watching the coast between this & S. Harbor. Their fleet is probably not far from S. Harbor, which is the only place now unobscured on our waters. This is the actual state of affairs at present in this quarter; and this is the style in which we have commenced taking Canada for the third campaign!

* Wilkinson has been sometimes humorously called 'Old Atlas' since the publication of a ludicrous puff on him by an officer, after the affair of La Cole.

A Great Purchase.—We understand that governor Tompkins has purchased a large track of land on Staten Island, which he contemplates enclosing for an immense sheep-fold, for the purpose of improving the breed of merino sheep. Perhaps there is no situation in the U. S. so favorable for this purpose. The land is very high, interspersed with pleasant valleys. His line commences in the rear of the quarantine ground, and takes in all the mountains which are seen from this city. It is calculated that it will cost \$100,000 to build a stone wall round the land. This great work with other improvements, are to be commenced immediately. We wish the Gov. success in his laudable and noble enterprise. N. T. Gaz.

BOSTON, MAY 24.

FROM BURLINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, May 19, to a gentleman in this town.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our fears respecting the enemy have subsided for the present; he having left our waters without doing us or our neighbours any injury. But, alas, our fears were but for a moment quelled, when we were more seriously alarmed by our own troops. A party of soldiers made an attempt to destroy the dwelling of one of our citizens; but being assisted by Providence, he defended his castle, the first night, after having severely wounded three of his assailants, two of whom have since died. But his house was burnt the next night by a party from the camp. Other dwellings have been threatened, & guards have been placed in different parts of the town to prevent a repetition of these offences. The General unites with the citizens to prevent any further depredations; and we hope that we may again enjoy quiet."

"A Mr. Whipple of this place has committed suicide."

FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter dated London, March 26.

"We are almost daily in the expectation of the signing of preliminaries of peace with France; peace with America will undoubtedly follow, as this government is well aware of the importance of our trade, and is desirous of peace on reasonable terms. Nothing will prevent a happy result at Gottenburg, but demands from our side of concessions which this government will never grant. American affairs are lost in the importance of those in Europe, and we hear nothing on the subject. Among people of all classes a considerable animosity prevails against the United States, but it does not extend to individual Americans, who are treated in every instance, with the most perfect hospitality, and politeness, and are in all respects as free as if no war existed. No one can see the high state of improvement, and the happiness of this country without surprise. The activity of business is incredible, so as even to render it difficult to obtain a ship for any voyage; manufactured goods as well as E. & W. I. produce, are high, owing to large speculations in the prospect of peace, but as yet few shipments have been made to the continent. There is not sugar enough in England for six months supply; but large imports are shortly expected from every quarter. Cotton and coarse woollen manufactures are from 50 to 50 per cent. above the prices of last year, and it is thought the former will continue where they are in the event of peace. Fine woollens and hardware goods have not advanced. I understand there are 27 American ships in the Baltic, and several others ready to start at the moment of peace. Goods are low there, and the rate of exchange favourable; with every other part of the continent there is a loss of about 20 per cent. against this country. In Holland they have scarcely waked from their long sleep. There are few goods to be had except gin, which is 62 cts. per gallon. One Russian ship is loaded with that article for Boston."

THE LATE RIOT.

On Wednesday last, an affray took place in this town between a number of Spanish and Portuguese sailors, and the Greeks belonging to the ship Jerusalem, in this harbour, in which a Spaniard was dangerously wounded.

On the following day the Spaniards and Portuguese to the number of forty or fifty, assembled in a riotous manner, to revenge the injury of their countrymen. With this design they went to the dwelling-house of Mr. Atkinson, at the north end, which they forcibly entered, and seized a young Greek who boarded there; and having tied his hands behind him, insisted on his conducting them to the place where his countrymen were concealed, threatening his life if he refused. After this they proceeded to Charlestown in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and to the great terror of the citizens. In Charlestown they discovered the other Greeks who immediately fled for refuge to the navy yard. The Spaniards forcibly rushed in after them—the guard at the gate was knocked down—but before any violence was inflicted on the

Greeks, the whole party were seized by the military force at the yard, and by order of Com. Barnbridge put in irons and sent on board the guard ship. On Friday, twenty-six Spaniards and Portuguese were brought to town on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Pollard, and after examination were ordered into custody for trial in June next.

The Greeks were also examined on the charge of stabbing a Spaniard, and committed to prison to take trial at the same time.

The Spanish consul attended the examination, assisted by Geo. Sullivan, esq. his counsel, and the prosecutions were managed by James T. Austin, esquire, for the government.

NEW-YORK, MAY 26.

IMPORTANT.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday—Received by the steam-boat.

A letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, to his friend in this city, has the following postscript:

"19th May, 6 P. M.—I open this letter to write, that the British fleet are in sight, standing in for this Harbour."

FROM LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

By a citizen who left Vergennes on Wednesday last, we are informed, that the carpenters and riggers are all discharged by Com. McDonough, who would be ready to sail on Friday or Saturday. His squadron consists of the following vessels:—

Ship Saratoga, 26 heavy guns and carronades.

Schooner Ticonderoga, 20 do. do. (built on the frame of a steam-boat.)

Six new galleys, 2 heavy carronades each.

Two sloops, 9 long guns each.

Three sloops and 4 galleys all old, are laid up for want of men, and we may add for want of occasion, as the force in commission is superior to that of the British, who have retreated in their turn, and are beginning to throw up defences on shore, for the aid of their flotilla. [Columbian.]

MEMBERS

Of the 14th Congress, Elected in New-York, 1814.

1st dis.	George Townsend, Henry Crocheron
2d	William Irving,* Peter H. Wendover
3d	Jonathan Ward
4th	Abraham H. Schenck
5th	Thomas P. Grosvenor*
6th	Jonathan Fisk*
7th	Samuel R. Betts
8th	Erastus Root†
9th	John Lovett*
10th	Hosia Moffit*
11th	John W. Taylor*
12th	John Savage, Benj. Pond
13th	John B. Yates
14th	Daniel Cady
15th	Jabez D. Hammond, Jas. Birdall
16th	Thomas R. Gold†
17th	Westel Willoughby, jun.
18th	Moses Kent*
19th	Victory Birdseye
20th	Enos T. Throop, Oliver C. Comstock*
21st	Peter B. Porter,† Micah Brooks.

* Present members.

† Former do.

Italic Federalists.

Albany, Monday morning 8 o'clock, May 22, 1814.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived in town last evening, on his way to Baltimore, where he means to fix his residence. I keep my letter open for any news which may arrive this evening.

By a letter from Montreal, received by this day's mail, the British state their loss in the landing at Oswego at 80, in killed and wounded—that they took a considerable quantity of military and naval stores and provision. It also states the arrival of 2000 troops at Quebec.—Nothing from Lake Champlain, or from the west, but what you will find in the Ontario Messenger which I enclose.

From the Ontario Messenger of May 17.

Alarm at the mouth of Genesee River.

On Thursday evening last, the British fleet was discovered standing towards Charlotte, near the mouth of Genesee River, where about one hundred and sixty volunteers are stationed, with one piece of artillery. Captain Stone, the commanding officer, immediately dispatched expresses with information to Col. Hopkins, at Boyle, to General Hall

at Bloomfield, and to Gen. Porter at this place. On Friday at 12 o'clock the commodore's new ship came to off the mouth of the river and sent an officer ashore with a flag, demanding a surrender of the place: and promising to respect private property in case no resistance should be made, and all public property faithfully disclosed and given up. Gen. Porter (who left Canandaigua, 38 miles distant, at 7 o'clock in the morning, with major Noon) arrived while the flag was on shore, and returned for answer to this disgraceful proposal, that the place would be defended to the last extremity. On the return of the flag, two gun-boats with from 200 to 300 men on board, advanced to the mouth of the river, which is about a mile from the town & battery and commenced a heavy cannonade directed partly to the town and partly to bodies of troops who had been placed in the ravines near the mouth of the river, to intercept the retreat of the gun-boats in case they should enter.

At the expiration of an hour and a half during which time they threw a great number of rockets, shells and shot of different descriptions from grape to 68 pounds, a second flag was sent from the commodore's ship requiring, in the name of the commander of the forces, an immediate surrender, and threatening that if the demand was not complied with, he would land 1200 regular troops and 400 Indians.—That if he should lose a single man, he would raze the town & destroy every vestige of property; and that it was his request the women and children might be immediately removed, as he could not be accountable for the conduct of the Indians. He was told that the answer to this demand had already been explicitly given—that we were prepared to meet him, our women and children having been disposed of.—& that if another flag should be sent on the subject of a surrender, it would not be protected. The flag returned with the gun-boats to the fleet, the whole of which came to anchor about a mile from the shore where they lay until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and then left the place.

Gen. Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers and men composing the Volunteer corps; and of Col. Hopkins and the militia who had rallied for the occasion, and were placed under his command. Our force at 12 o'clock on Saturday was 300, and was increased to 500 during the night. Dispositions were so made that if the gun-boats had entered the river as was expected, they must have been cut off before they could have been reinforced. Every man was at his post during the night, in constant expectation of an attack.—The British squadron consisted of 4 ships, 2 brigs and 5 gun boats.

* The following infamous paper was sent ashore by the officers bearing the flag as a pattern for the inhabitants of Charlotte. It is an original and has all the marks of authenticity. We are happy to state that all the officers treated it with the detestation it deserves, but we are informed that some of the citizens of Charlotte urged the officers to enter into the same disgraceful stipulations.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Oswego, on the 18th April, 1814, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the present exposed situation of said village, and of adopting some uniform and general rules of conduct to be observed by the said citizens in case of an invasion by an armed British force.—Col. Eli Parsons was chosen chairman, & Samuel B. Beach appointed Secretary.

Resolved Unanimously, That the inhabitants of this place duly appreciate and will under all circumstances preserve and maintain the duty which as good and faithful citizens, they owe to the government of the United States, capable of defending it against invasion.

Resolved, That in our present condition, in case of invasion by a respectable armed British force, it is not the duty nor is it advisable for the citizens of this place to attempt resistance to the same by force of arms.

Resolved, In case the British naval force on Lake Ontario, shall appear off this place, and menace the landing of an armed force, or otherwise menace or attempt the destruction of the same, that, Col. Eli Par-

sons, Edmund Hawley, esq. Peter D. Augustin, esq. Samuel B. Beach, Thomas H. Wentworth, & Matthew M'Nair, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, on the part and the behalf of the inhabitants of this village—whose duty it shall be (or the duty of any three or more of them) to meet the said British force or the commanding officer of the same, or any flag which may be sent by the said commanding officer as soon as may be deemed necessary after their appearance, with full powers to make all lawful stipulations, and to use all lawful endeavors, to obtain from the said commanding officers, security and immunity to the lives persons and private property of the inhabitants of the said village.

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be signed by each member of the same, and that each member individually and for himself voluntarily pledges his honor, that he will in all things be strictly bound and governed by any articles of capitulation which may be entered into by the committee above named, within the limits of their authority, for the general security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of this village, and that he will conduct himself accordingly.

Eli Pearsons, Samuel B. Beach, Eli Stevens, Stephen B. Grummon, Ezekiah Wing, Portius I. Parsons, Zenas Hastings, Thomas C. Leyenworth, Jehiel Hart, Micah Dougherty, Ashael Hawley, Wm. Tryon, W. L. Ollaway, Benj. Case, Abraham D. Hugunin, Peter D. Hugunin, Elias Parks, Matthew M'Nair, Daniel Hugunin, jr. Asa Rice, Amos Porter."

I certify that on the 13th day of May instant, a flag was received from a British naval force lying off the mouth of Genesee River, of whom a certain paper was received signed by a number of the inhabitants of the village of Oswego, of which the above is a true copy. Taken by request of Col. Caleb Hopkins and Capt. Isaac Stone.

JOHN MASTICK.

May 15, 1814.

From the National Intelligencer, May 23.

THE ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown to the Secretary at war dated

H. Q. S. Harbor, May 13, 1814.

SIR,

Enclosed is an abstract from the Report of Lt. Col. Mitchell, of the affair at Oswego. Being well satisfied with the manner in which the Colonel executed my orders, & with evidence given of steady discipline and gallant conduct on the part of the troops, I have noticed them in general order, a copy of which is enclosed.

The enemy's object was the naval and military stores deposited at the Falls, 13 miles in rear of the Fort. These were protected. The stores at the Fort and villages were not important.

I am, &c.

JACOB BROWN,

Major General.

Hon. Secretary of War.

REPORT.

I informed you of my arrival at Fort Oswego on the 30th ult.—This post being but occasionally and not recently occupied by regular troops, was in a bad state of defence. Of cannon we had but five old guns, 3 of which had lost their trunnions. What could be done in the way of repair was effected—new platforms were laid, the gun carriages put in order, and decayed pickets replaced. On the 5th inst. the British naval force consisting of four large ships, three brigs and a number of gun and other boats, were despatched to re-veille-beating about seven miles from the fort. Information was immediately given to Capt. Woolsey of the navy, (who was at Oswego village) and to the neighboring militia. It being doubtful on what side the river the enemy would attempt to land, and my force (290 effectives) being too small to bear division, I ordered the tents in store to be pitched on the village side, while I occupied the other with my whole force. It is probable that this artifice had its effect and determined the enemy to attack where, from appearances they expected the least opposition. About one o'clock the first approached. Fifteen boats, large & crowded with troops, at a given signal, moved slowly to the shore. These were preceded by gun boats sent to rake the woods and cover the landing, while the larger vessels opened a fire upon the fort. Capt. Boyle and Lt. Legate, (so soon as the debarking boats got within range of our shot) opened upon them a very successful

fire from the shore battery, and compelled them to retire. They at length returned to the ships, and the whole stood off from the shore for better anchorage. One of the enemy's boats which had been deserted, was taken up by us, and some others by the militia. The first mentioned was sixty feet long, carried thirty-six oars and three sails, and could accommodate 180 men. She had received a ball through her bow, and was nearly filled with water.

Piquet Guards were stationed at different points, and we lay on our arms during the night.

At day break on the 5th, the fleet appeared bearing up under easy sail. The Wolfe, &c. took a position directly against the fort and batteries, and for three hours kept up a heavy fire of grape, &c. Finding that the enemy had effected a landing, I withdrew my small disposable force into the rear of the fort, and with two companies, (Romayne's and Melvin's) met their advancing columns, while the other companies engaged the flanks of the enemy.—Lt. Pierce of the navy, and some

seamen, joined in the attack, and fought with their characteristic bravery. We maintained our ground about 30 minutes, and as long as consisted with my further duty of defending the public stores deposited at the falls, which no doubt formed the principal object of the expedition on the part of the enemy.

Nor was this movement made precipitately. I halted within four hundred yards of the fort. Captain Romayne's company formed the rear guard, and remaining with it, I marched to this place in good order, destroying the bridges in my rear.

The enemy landed 600 of De Watteville's regiment, 600 marines, two companies of the Glenary corps, and 350 seamen. Gen. Drummond and Com. Yeo were the land and naval commanders. They burned the old barracks and evacuated the fort about three o'clock in the morning of the 7th.

Our loss in killed, is six; in wounded, 38—and in missing, 25. That of the enemy is much greater. Deserters, and citizens of our taken prisoners and afterwards released, state their killed at 64, and wounded in proportion—among these are several land and navy officers of merit.

I cannot close this despatch without speaking of the dead and the living of my detachment. Lt. Blaney, a young man of much promise, was unfortunately killed. His conduct in the action was highly meritorious. Capt. Boyle, and Lt. Legate, merit my highest approbation, and indeed I want language to express my admiration of their gallant conduct. The subalterns M'Comb, Ausart, Ring, Robb, Earle, M'Clintock and Newkirk, performed well their several parts.

It would be injustice were I not to acknowledge and report the zeal and patriotism evinced by the militia who arrived at a short notice & were anxious to be useful.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Macdonough, Esq. commanding U. S. force on Lake Champlain, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"Vergennes, May 14, 1814.

"I have the honour to inform you that an engagement between our battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, and eight of the enemy's galleys with a bomb vessel, has just terminated by the retreat of the enemy, who, it is supposed came with an intention of blockading us.

"The battery, commanded by Captain Thornton of the artillery, who was gallantly assisted by Lieut. Cassin of the navy, received but little injury, although a number of shells were thrown, and many lodged in the parapet.

"Col. Davis was advantageously posted to receive the enemy in the event of his landing, which we had reason to expect, as his new brig with several other galleys and four sloops, were within two and a half miles of the point on which the battery stands, during the action, which lasted one hour and a half, when they all stood off, and were seen passing Burlington for the northward. Every exertion was made to get the vessels down to the mouth of the creek, which however we could not effect until the enemy had withdrawn. Our whole force is now at the creek's mouth, with the exception of the schooner, and she will be down and in the course of four or five days.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY JUNE 15.

Already has the electioneering sign in this state been common.

One of the democratic paragon, and it behoves every man, not a the present impolitic and calumnious pursued by our adminis-

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1814.

Already has the electioneering campaign in this state been commenced by one of the democratic paragraphists, and it behoves every man, not a friend of the present impolitic and calumnious course pursued by our administration, to keep the strictest watch, lest a march be stolen on them by the cunning adversary. Much stress is laid on some particular acts of the last session of our assembly, and unless the misrepresentations which have already been made be timely guarded against and corrected, they may be attended with no small degree of injury to the friends of peace, commerce and freedom—Freedom not only from the monster which has long yawned to swallow up the independence of our country, and threaten for the blood of the whole civilized world, but from the errors and impenetrable gloom in which our nation has been long unfortunately enveloped. This is thrown out simply by way of rousing the attention of those who, from their standing and influence in society, are calculated to do much good in arranging plans for an electioneering contest, and not for the purpose of reflecting on any of those absurd principles present which have been already urged upon the public by the opposite party, and upon which they seem resolved to keep the issue of the contest. The doctrine they have attempted as yet to impose on the public, are generally of such a ridiculous cast, that it may appear to many as wholly unnecessary to attempt to controvert them. Notions like these have been too often relied on, not to know their baleful effects, and it is to be hoped that they will be utterly discarded by federalists at the very opening of the campaign. While they have on former occasions endeavored to conduct the business of their political meetings upon the same honorable principles which actuate them in the ordinary concerns of life, they have found that no opportunity was suffered by their opponents to escape of poisoning the minds of the people with every species of deception and intrigue. Federalists need not be told that this seldom fails of being attended with the most pernicious consequences—For evils like this there is a remedy; and if those who have the power do not administer it, they are culpable in the very highest degree of a breach of patriotism. Beware of the "wolves in sheep's clothing," is all we can say to our friends at present, for there is a plot in embryo which may be followed by the most ruinous effects unless timely guarded against. Buonaparte, in the most splendid part of his career, obtained more conquests by money and intrigue than he ever achieved by any extraordinary military prowess—These things we tell you, friends, upon the most credible information, and it now rests with you to exert the means which kind fortune has placed in your power to put some salutary check upon the frauds which may soon be attempted on the public by your political adversaries. To contend successfully with an enemy it has usually been considered best to meet him on his own grounds, and with his own weapons—This principle holds good, not only on the blood-stained field of battle, but in many other cases, whence contentions arise—it would be almost impossible for one man, unarmed, though superior in strength, to combat successfully with another armed with a bludgeon, or for one with a sword to contend with another armed with a brace of pistols. In this allusion the meaning may be fully comprehended, and unless preparations are made in time for the force that may be arrayed by political opponents, our friends must not be surprised to find themselves, in the end of the contest, wholly defeated. We wish not to excite any groundless apprehensions among them, but there is a spirit that is now stalking through the state, like Satan, described in the holy writings, "seeking whom he may devour." Let allusions be healed, and march to the

front, and the enemies of our country shall be rendered incapable of further mischief.

Of our military operations on the frontiers, so little is yet known, that we are scarcely able to conjecture what force is there expected to be played this season. If, however, the tardiness with which men enlist into the service may be taken as a data upon which to ground our belief, there is every reason to expect that the campaign of the present summer will form but a counterpart to that of the last. When the officers lack the confidence of their men, it is hard to calculate on success, unless we have an overwhelming majority of force—Circumstances forbid us to look for this. It is stated that an armament is fitting out in England for the purpose of annoying us along the seaboard, but the information comes in such a questionable shape, that it is difficult to know how much credit to bestow on it. Those gentlemen in England, who write to their friends in this country, may be deceived by idle reports, and be misinformed in regard to facts. This may be the case in the present instance. Should it not, however, our distress might be of a more aggravated nature than any yet endured, for we still continue in the same unprotected state.

Interesting as may be the history of those events which occurred during the reigns of Nero & Caligula to the philosophical mind, they lose a great portion of their importance, when compared with those that have happened since Napoleon the First ascended the throne of France. We have seen him rising from obscurity, with neither fortune nor family importance to recommend him to the notice of his countrymen, to the supreme power of the state, and trampling upon the liberties not only of his own subjects, but of nearly all Europe. So rapid has been his march, that we have scarcely had time to view him in any other light, than as a meteor, which sweeps through the heavens with a tremendous velocity, portending events of the most calamitous nature.

The world began to dread, as it much reason, the wildness of his ambition, and the magnitude of his power, until rashness had carried him to Russia, where he met the fate becoming a tyrant who pants for the blood of his fellow-creatures, and disregards the most sacred rights of nations. From this time we have seen fortune rolling back upon him in her terrible reverses, until his power has so declined, that the meanest section of his conquered territories would feel itself degraded to pay him reverence.—Power may be exercised only to a certain extent; and when efforts are made to carry beyond these boundaries, a principle of operation, as it has in the career of Buonaparte, which throws it back on its ambitious and often cruel possessor. Like death in the Apocalypses, this man seems to have been raised up to mar the happiness of the world; but Heaven has at length interposed, and said to the guilty tyrant, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."—Fallen, fallen from his high estate, he no longer possesses the capacity to distress the tranquility of civilized man, and gorge his rapacious appetite with the plunder of war. For the honor of our country we hope the number is small who feel disposed to commiserate his situation. In amicable professions he has been lavish towards us, but how different has been his conduct let the practical destruction of our commerce answer. At one time we were told, that the "emperor loved the Americans"—and to show with what kind of affection he was ready to embrace them, in the next breath his imperial highness pronounced us a nation of pedlars, and "destitute of honor." Although he has repeatedly heaped indignities of this sort on our government, and that too without drawing a shadow of resentment, it may ultimately be attended with beneficial effects, inasmuch as it may hereafter serve to illustrate more fully to the people of this country, the characters of the men they have placed in authority. Let every American rejoice at his downfall, because in it he sees liberty restored to bleeding Eu-

rope, and the enemies of our country rendered incapable of further mischief.

From a New-York paper of May 19. A FORGERY.

A French handbill was put in circulation the evening before last, stating, as we are informed, that a letter had been received from France by the Regent, dated the 10th of April, two days later than any of the genuine letters brought by her, which letter of the 10th, contained the important fact that Buonaparte had retaken Paris, and was in possession of that city with an army of 300,000 men. Not satisfied with this the handbill charged the captain, owner and all concerned in the Regent, with being in possession of this intelligence, and with suppressing it for sinister and selfish purposes. Our French democratic papers have eagerly seized upon this intelligence, and even copied extracts from this false and forged letter into their papers. But we have it in our power to state, for the information of the public, that at the date of the letter in question, at Nant, the Regent was nearly 300 miles at sea; and consequently, that the letter must be a palpable forgery. A suit, we learn, is instituted of about to be instituted by the owners of the Regent against the publishers of the French handbill, for a libel, as it concerns them.

From the Rotterdam Courant.

An eye-witness relates the following—When the Field Marshal Prince Schwartzburg, observed the defeat of the French, after the three days fighting at Leipzig, he was anxious to convey the tidings himself to his sovereign, who together with the emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, was stationed upon a height about two miles from the field of battle. The Field Marshal, galloped up at full speed, and saluting the Emperor with his sword said, "Your majesty, the battle is at an end, the enemy is beaten at all points—they fly—the victory is ours!" The Emperor raised his eyes to heaven and a tear was his answer, and his majesty dismounted, and having deposited his hat and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two monarchs, who having also kneeled, said, "BROTHER, THE LORD IS WITH YOU!" At the same instant all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard, kneeled down, and for several minutes a dead silence reigned; which more than a hundred voices cried, "THE LORD IS WITH US!" The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished warriors, kneeling under the canopy of heaven, and with tears praising the God of Battles, was most affecting.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Any commissioned officer of the army of the U. States, who shall send, or accept, or challenge to fight a duel; or who, knowing that any other has sent or accepted, or is about to send

or accept, a challenge to fight a duel, and who does not, in a satisfactory manner, bring to trial the offenders, in this case, he shall be dismissed the service of the United States. J. A. WASSACH, Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas McDonough, commanding the U. S. Naval Forces on Lake Champlain to the Secretary of the Navy, dated.

Vergennes, May 14, 1814.

"I omitted stating in my letter of the 14th, that the enemy had two fine row boats—shot adrift from their galleys in the action with the battery, which, in their precipitate retreat were left, and picked up by us. I have since learned, that in other parts of Lake, they were much cut up by the militia. Two of their galleys, in passing up a small river on the N. York side, had nearly all their men killed and wounded."

THE LATE WAR.

From an Intelligent Correspondent. Vergennes, L. Champlain, May 15.

To the Editor.—Sir—You feel an interest in having some account of the war operations going on in this quarter; and as there are many reports abroad which magnify as they approach our metropolis, I trouble you with this letter, that you may have a statement of facts as far as they have reached us. We have been sometime in expectation of hearing that the British flotilla was on the Lake, and on Friday, an express arrived here to com. McDonough, saying that a brig, 6 sloops, and 13 gun-boats, had passed Burlington, steering for the Otter Creek; and on Saturday morning, the silence of the Lake was disturbed by the roar of cannon. Eight of the gun-boats drew up before a small battery of 7 nine pounders recently erected at the mouth of the river; and at about day-break, a mutual discharge of cannon from the battery and boats took place. I understand, about 100 rounds were discharged on our side, when the launches retired to Hinds Bay, and joined the brigantine and sloops, which, from the wind being directly ahead, were unable to get to the place of attack.

"No injury was done to the troops on the point by the shot from the row-galleys, although the trees were cut and the stones thrown about in every direction. Fortunately for the battery, Lt. Carson, an excellent officer, belonging to the American flotilla, had volunteered his services on the point, and had prepared for the attack. Had only the yearlings been there, it is probable the British would have landed and taken possession of the battery; from which, however, they would have soon been driven by Com. McDonough."

"We hear that whilst on the N. Y. side of the Lake, a party of men landed from the British row galleys, with a view to go to Rope's Mill, about 2 miles from the Lake. They were attacked by the militia, and driven back with the loss of 2 killed, and a considerable number wounded."

"It is not known what damage was done to the flotilla which attacked the battery; two of the boats were struck, and the oars on one side of them cut off, and 2 or 3 men said to have been thrown overboard. Com. McDonough had been using every exertion to get his flotilla ready to go to the mouth of the river previous to the receiving an express, informing him of the state of things at the point. He immediately dropped down with his own ship and two sloops with six row galleys, and upon their appearance upon the Lake, the British flotilla made sail to the north. As our flotilla was not in a perfect order to follow them they were left to pursue their course undisturbed. They have been seen this day at one o'clock, off Burlington, and the inhabitants of that place are moving off their furniture, &c. to the towns further from the Lake shores."

"A vessel of 300 tons was launched here on Thursday, and in three days more she will be ready to join the flotilla, which will then be composed of one ship of 500 tons, mounting 30 carronades and long guns of 42 to 24 lb. calibre, a schooner 300 tons, mounting 20 heavy carronades, three sloops of 8 to 10 guns each, and 10 row galleys, each mounting 2 heavy pieces, rowed by 30 oars, and well manned by 60 to 80 men each. Reinforcements, if any are expected. The Commodore will proceed to the northward in search of the British. I shall go to the Lake shores to-day, and if I get any thing further of interest, I will again write to you."

"P. S. In the character which he bears, Carson hoisted a jack, pendant on a flag, on the battery, which the British commander is known that it was under the direction of a marine officer, and probably manned with well disciplined sailors, in place of raw troops.—All is now safe as I believe."

* Row-galleys.

NEW YORK FLOTILLA.

New-York, May 28, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The flotilla of gun-boats, under the command of Com. Lewis, have just returned to this port, from off New London, not having received any other damage in the engagement with the Maidstone and Sylph, excepting one of the ketches, which received an 18 lb. shot between wind and water.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.—We have seen a letter from Sackett's Harbor, under date of the 20th May, which states that Sir James Yeo came to anchor the day preceding, at four o'clock, P. M. about 9 miles from that village, and continued his position at 4 P. M. on the day the letter was written. His force consisted of 7 vessels of war of various sizes. Their object is no doubt to blockade and intercept the naval stores on their way from Oswego for our ships at the Harbor. The new frigate Superior was nearly ready to receive her armament, a part of which only, twenty five 32 pounders had arrived. The remainder were expected daily over land. The frigate on the stocks was nearly planked up, & would, in all probability, be launched by the 5th of next month and in 20 days be ready for sea.

It is rumored, that Major Gen. Harrison has resigned his commission in the army. We have not been able to ascertain whether the resignation is accepted, though we incline to think it has been tendered.

[Not. Intelligence.]

Washington Society.

The society will meet in the Ball Room this evening at 7 o'clock. Members are required to be punctual in their attendance.

June 2.

Attention!!!

The Members of the Troop under the command of Captain John Hall, attached to the third cavalry regiment, will take notice, that said troop is hereby ordered to meet at their usual parade ground, at Lushy's fields near the farm of Brice J. Washington, equ on Saturday the eleventh instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called agreeably to law.

By order of the Capt.

ROBT. DAVIS, 1st Sergt.

June 2.

G. Shaw,

HAS FOR SALE,

Lincoln Cambric of various qualities and prices.

Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Ladies Silk Stockings,

do. Gauze do.

Gentlemen's do. do.

White Dimity.

Diaper, Black Crap, Drab Clothes.

June 2.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road, secured by law to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE.

St. Leonard's, Md.

May 18th, 1814.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.

For further information inquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

May 26.

POETS CORNER

OLD CICELY

MY DEAR WIFE—MY DEAR CHILDREN,
My cottage is fall'n to decay,
The tempest blows cold on my head,
Through the ruins the rains find their way.
And trickle cold tears on my bed,
I sigh from the night till the morn,
For alas! I am old and forlorn!
My garden is cover'd with weeds,
Once so trim and so usefully neat;
There the toad on the acorn feeds,
From the hole in the old rotten seat.
I sigh, &c.
With murmurs so sweet on its way,
No longer the rivallet roves,
That made all the pastures so gay,
And pur'd in the days of our loves.
I sigh, &c.
The elm that once shaded our door,
And flourish'd and smil'd at the blast,
Now a sapless old trunk and no more,
Brings to mem'ry my youth that is past.
I sigh, &c.
The sparrows that chirped on the spray,
Droop their wings, the poor imps, and are dumb,
No more they come flitting away,
To beg of my bounty a crumb.
I sigh, &c.
No more to my labours I rise,
And work on the hill and the plain;
Morn blushes in vain on the skies,
And the sun glids my cottage in vain.
I sigh, &c.
Like a spectre I wander at night,
And fear not the horrors of shade,
For what can old Cicely affright,
Who sighs for the shroud and the spade?
I sigh, &c.
Whenever I hear the lorn knell,
All solemn for one that is gone,
I wish to bid life a farewell,
And grieve that it is not my own.
I sigh, &c.
Forsaken I sit with a sigh,
On the crazy old bench at the door;
And oft in my sorrows I cry,
"Thou wilt hear thy poor master no more!"
I sigh, &c.
Good Corin is laid in the ground,
To Cicely once tender and kind;
The graves, too, my children surround,
They are gone and have left me be hind.
I sigh, &c.
With life while this bosom shall beat,
Their memories I never will bear;
Their names I repeat,
And crawl to their turf with a tear.
I sigh, &c.
And yet, to their graves when I go,
In sorrow and silence alone,
A comfort I feel in my woe,
As I read their sweet praise on the stone.
I sigh, &c.
I sigh on the night to the morn,
For alas! I am old and forlorn.
Somers-Town, Dec. 1813.

THE LATE EUROPEAN NEWS

From the Boston Centinel, May 2.
We detained our Wednesday's impression to announce the arrival of the cartel Fair American, from England, bringing official advices confirming all the important news brought by the Ida from France—and more.
Through the politeness of Mr. Stone, a passenger in the Fair American, we have London files to the 5th, and a Liverpool paper of the 7th April. A dozen news-papers could scarcely contain their interesting contents. We have commenced a selection of official accounts of some of the great war events in France; to enable the reader to form a judgment of the whole—particularly those of which no previous details had been received.
The whole of March was a month of almost unceasing carnage. Buonaparte who appeared to decline a general battle, made a most active partisan warfare, continually marching and countermarching—attacking detached corps of the allies, and attempting to out-general his antagonist. He, however, failed—was himself completely out-generalled by his enemy—who, having effected a junction of their two armies, attacked his corps in their turn, overthrew them, and by rapid marches and hard fighting, got possession of the capital of France. The loss to Buonaparte in these events must have been great, and his exertions shew that he had collected a large army. He has confessed that he was out-marched, and at the last date he was fortifying himself several leagues S. E. of the city. On the other hand the allies appeared victorious in all quarters; had gained splendid successes at Othe, Aire and Tarbe. At Laon, Soissons, Arras, &c. in the suburbs of Paris. At Macon and in Italy. The effect of this state of things was the universal defection of the people and national guards, and great desertions from the French armies. In short

it was evident that Napoleon's star was set, and his power and resources decaying like a rope of sand; and that nothing short of a miracle could save him. We must refer to our crowded columns for evidence of these facts.

The allies entered Paris, as we have before stated, the 31st March in immense strength—they found there a friendly people; and we have an official manuscript article by the Fair American which states positively that Lord Castlereagh, who was in Paris, had written, that the allies were then negotiating a peace with the French senate—independent of Buonaparte. The Senate we believe possess the power to dethrone the emperor. The Châtillon negotiation ended the 18th March.

As far as the free wishes of delivered France had been ascertained, they were in favour of the restoration of the mild house of Bourbon. The members of that family were entering France from the north, the east, and the south. Louis 18th had been enthusiastically proclaimed in Bourdeaux, Nanci, and many other places. If the French people are allowed to elect their sovereign it will be the head of the Bourbon family. They are tired of the reign of the CORMORANT.

The allies appeared most wonderfully united. Speaking of Austria the last Courier, says, "Her conduct throughout the negotiation has been most unreserved and honourable; and there is the utmost cordiality and unity of sentiment and plan between all the allies."

The farce of deception was kept up in Paris until the very day the allies entered it—Even on the day the Empress fled to Rambouillet & Tours, she is said to have reviewed the national guard—those guards who the moment she departed, refused to defend their city, and did duty with its conquerors.

From the Vermont Mirror.

A WHISKEY SPEECH.
During the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in a debate on the propriety of raising the wages of the members, a Mr. Metzger of the assembly, said— "That when they were elected in October they did not anticipate that the price of Whiskey and Jamaica would be raised 100 per cent. or Wine from 1 to 2 dollars a bottle—For his part if he had foreseen it, he did not know whether he would have consented to serve; and indeed he thought the people themselves would have instructed them to raise the wages."

Mr. M's argument it seems was irresistible—The wages were raised—ayes 53, nays 33. Whiskey controuls all things in Pennsylvania.

From the New-York Gazette.

A gentleman who came home in the Fair American, has favoured us with the loan of five numbers of Cobbett's Register, two of which are filled with a particular account of the HOAX of Ld. Cochrane and others, on the Stock Exchange, by which many persons were ruined. The hoax was a report on the 21st of Feb. of the destruction of Napoleon, and the entrance of the allies into Paris. Cobbett refutes the charge of Lord Cochrane's having any agency in the fabrication.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, short letters on the personal estate of Eleanor Browning, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment to

Emily Caton, Adm'x.
Will annexed.
May 26, 1814. 3w.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Gen. Stephen West, of the county aforesaid, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high, shod all round, docked, but not branded; she is with foal, and has a small white spot on the right side of her neck, trots and gallops. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 4th day of May, 1814.

John Smith Brookes.

The owner of the above mare, is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
May 18, 1814. 3w.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Towoley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess, of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

For Sale or Rent.

The subscriber offers his HOUSE in this city, for sale or rent.
W. Killy.
May 26. 3w.

Jacob Rose,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has established a BILLIARD TABLE, in the long room formerly occupied by Thomas H. Eden. The room is large and commodious, and great exertions have been made to put it and the table in complete order. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments for the many and liberal favours received from a generous public, and hopes by his endeavours to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.
May 19, 1814.

B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.
Annapolis: April 28, 1814. C.F.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood, Adm'r D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, at the old residence of Richard Darnall, now the residence of the subscriber, a part of the personal estate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy Darnall, infant legacies and distributees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of men, women, and children, thirty four in number, on a credit of six months, on bond with approved security being given for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day. These negroes will not be sold to any person out of the state, or to be sent out, and further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
John Weeks.
May 18, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.
April 12, 1814. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County,

The State of Maryland, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Johnson, brought before me as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a black MARE about four years old, 13 hands high, two hind feet white, some white spots on the back; no other perceptible marks. Given under the hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this, the 11th day of May, 1814.

Amor Linthicum.

The owner of the above mare, is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Elizabeth Johnson, near Elk Ridge Landing.
May 18, 1814. 6w.

DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS,

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away.
William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of the neighbourhood, will in future stand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Westbury on West River; and Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Portland Manor.
March 24.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the 6th day of June next, for hearing appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of assembly passed at November session 1812.
By order, H. S. HALL, Clk. Com. Tax A. A. county.
April 21.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.

ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE

PACKETS

The subscribers have commenced running their packets regularly between this City and Baltimore, and will be happy in accommodating ladies and gentlemen who may be travelling, or from either of the above places, to their exertions to insure safe and prompt passage. It is deemed needless to say as the establishment is of long standing and well known. They will therefore content themselves with observing that nothing shall be wanting on the part, to render every thing agreeable to those who may favour them in their company. The cost of passage and fare must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answerable for packages and letters committed to the care of the hands.
Sensible of the liberal encouragement which they have received in

The Grocery Line.

They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to persons indebted to them, and the disregard shewn to the repeated requests made for such persons to adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to liquidate claims, legal measures will be resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at the lowest market prices, they will be able to dispose of on accommodative terms.

George & John Barber.

Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enamored by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument point directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate, and the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking.

ALLEN & HILL

See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms. Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore. P. S. Editors of newspapers favourable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph will give the preceding proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers. Subscriptions received at this Office.

(VOL. XXII.)

PRINTED AND FOR

BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AN

Price—Three Dollars

ANNUALLY

To the Editor of the L

SIR,

The enclosed is a letter written by a friend the gentlemen at a here, whereof both are members; perhaps their uninteresting con worth your interesting able paper (to which I am a subscriber) after adapting the style, for the purpose, being being susceptible of ment. I am a German done my best in giving relation of my friends' "While at Stralsburg saw transports of soldiers, of whom the ap altern officers were at the streets at liberty. saw 2 of the latter in side of the English t ion, and I really fel ing their melanchol but as soon as the m these men began to d men to the tune of a tary band. I do not ple of any other cou so much inconsidera

At length I arrived although I had form expectations of find that my imagination justice to the reali and beauty of the b equalled; but compa trationism and manly hilitants, they sink clance. It would be to enumerate the sac made, and continue their native land ar cause, and the unno and cognateness with it, not for Prussia Germany, entitles th al gratitude of us a man, shall forever r one these noble, ge shall always reckon preet of my life the passed among them.

The newspapers v ed to you an idea of sin soldiers are in to form an idea of ace and cheerfule ing every obstacle must be an eye-wit ertions. When I some fears were en sality of the city ment of Ney's co bank of the Elbe arrival of the Prus his entrance into are you of the inf was literally witho one battalion of 80 self 267 bare-foote inbliment was ver their legs were to the pair of thin which by long u washing, were so they might as well ed by gules; and all this, the men l cheerful as if the wish for: almost volunteers wear lo make a vow not to long as a Frenchm gers, is to be f ground.

In this light the news himself; n the Prussian citi I am speaking of, sick and wounde and government a ssary of annou pital were no lon feeling sufficient every household set of more; wou see House, Cou quarters, &c. tro of them at their as soon as one of sent, they im replaced him by

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. XXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1815.

No. 21.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

To the Editor of the London Courier.

SIR,

The enclosed is the extract of a letter written by a friend of mine to the gentlemen of a German Club here, whereof both he and myself are members; perhaps not altogether uninteresting contents may be worth your inserting in your valuable paper (to which I am a constant subscriber) after regulating and adapting the style, &c. necessary for the purpose, being aware of its being susceptible of much improvement. I am a German, and have done my best in giving a true translation of my friend's letter:—

"While at Stralsund, I frequently saw transports of French prisoners, of whom the superior and subaltern officers were allowed to walk the streets at liberty. In one day I saw 2 of the latter look at the parade of the English troops in garrison, and I really felt pity in observing their melancholy appearance; but as soon as the music struck up, these men began to dance—Frenchmen to the tune of an English military band. I do not think the people of any other country capable of so much inconsiderate nonchalance.

At length I arrived at Berlin; and although I had formed very great expectations of this capital, I found that my imagination had not done justice to the reality; the majesty and beauty of the buildings are unequalled; but compared with the patriotism and manly virtues of its inhabitants, they sink into insignificance. It would be an endless task to enumerate the sacrifices they have made, and continue to make, for their native land and the common cause; and the unostentatiousness, and the unobtrusiveness with which they do it, not for Prussia alone, but for Germany, entitles them to the eternal gratitude of all. As a German, shall forever remember what I owe these noble, generous souls, and shall always reckon amongst the happiest of my life the twelve days I passed among them.

The newspapers will have conveyed to you an idea of what the Prussian soldiers are in the field; but to form an idea of their perseverance and cheerfulness in surmounting every obstacle and fatigue, you must be an eye-witness to their exertions. When I arrived at Berlin, some fears were entertained for the safety of the city, by the movement of Ney's corps on the right bank of the Elbe; but the speedy arrival of the Prussian corps made its entrance into Berlin, and I assure you of the infantry, one fourth was literally without shoes (amongst one battalion of 800, I counted myself 267 bare-footed soldiers); their habitment was very much torn, and their legs were covered with a single pair of thin linen trousers, which by long use and continual washing, were so transparent that they might as well have been replaced by gauze; and notwithstanding all this, the men looked so gay and cheerful as if they had nothing to wish for: almost all the officers and volunteers wear long beards, having made a vow not to use a razor as long as a Frenchman, in a soldier's garb, is to be found on German ground.

In this light the Prussian soldier shows himself; not less estimable as a Prussian citizen. At the time I am speaking of, more than 20,000 sick and wounded were in Berlin, and government was under the necessity of announcing that the hospitals were no longer capable of affording sufficient relief; immediately every household voluntarily took one or more wounded soldiers into his house. Besides the ordinary quarters of troops, and took care of them at their own expense, and as soon as one of them was cured, they immediately went and placed him by himself. The men were not to be surprised in generosity and patriotic zeal; they formed a society, and every day five hundred of them (wives of nobles, merchants, and artisans, without distinction) in rotation, imposed upon themselves the task of aiding in the cure of the wounded in the hospital; this was scarcely done when another society of young ladies formed itself—angry at being almost the only persons excluded from doing any thing for the common good, the heavenly creatures hired a large room on the exchange and exposed there for sale, an infinity of handsome bangles, made with their own hands, and mostly for the use of gentlemen, who of course became eager purchasers, at very handsome prices, and this was destined for the use and better care of the wounded warriors. But this is not all, for in the evening a circle met, they would sing us some patriotic songs, or give a narrative of the arrival of a fresh column of wounded soldiers, followed by a collection for the above purpose, which made by them, was naturally large and handsome.

Among these people I lived the twelve days, from the 14th till the 25th of October, the proudest period for Berlin and for all Germany. The daily arrivals of expresses with news from the armies, which every night were read at the Theatre to the audience and answered by loud hurrahs, worked our expectations to the highest pitch. On the 20th, a report was spread, announcing a great victory! I was on my way to a party, but turned about and hastened as fast as I could to the Theatre, which was filled in a few moments—After some time our venerable friend made his appearance, amidst the thundering applause of the audience, and raised by his speech such a feeling of enthusiastic joy, that nobody cared any thing about the play, and the whole evening was spent in singing, and long & repeated vivas and hurrahs. I could bear it no longer, and was compelled to leave the house, when I found the whole city one blaze of lights, and was almost stunned with reports of rockets and pistols. This joy and intoxication continued on the 1st and 2d, when the courier with the official news arrived, preceded by 64 postillions in their state liveries, sounding their horns, and followed by the mounted city volunteers. On the 24th the King arrived in a similar manner, and amongst such a demonstration of joy and enthusiasm, as no pen can give a feeble idea of.

I could not longer withstand my ardent desire to see the renowned field of battle, where German patriotism, supported by foreign aid, broke the fetters of enslaved Europe, and annihilated the power of the conqueror of conquerors.

On the 25th October, at 5 o'clock, therefore see me rolling out of the Potsdam gate on the road to Leipzig; the details of this part of my journey I omit, and making use of my 7 mile boots, behold me in Düben, 4 leagues from Leipzig. Here again I mount in to my chaise where I fall very soon, thro' the various and, for me, very new & striking sights, into a melancholy turn of mind. We could not have found a more interesting person for our conductor, for it was the very same man who drove Buonaparte's carriage ten days before, on the 17th of October, when he was here on a reconnoitering excursion. As soon as we had left Düben, we observed a good many dead horses lying on the road, and in the adjacent fields, which, as far as the eye could reach, and in the direction of Leipzig, formed an immense bivouac; a little further on, the carcasses became so numerous that we could no longer count them; and we passed some places where shot and shells lay as thick as if they had been poured out of sacks there; carcasses, cartridge-boxes, bayonets, shoes, bayonets, red cap-pellets (worn by the French grenadiers) regimental lists and other papers, all lay around in such a confusion and chaos, that my friend & I were as children in a toy-shop not knowing what to take in preference, we took all we could, and filled our chaise so full that we could scarcely move our feet; but still we had not

yet gratified our desire of seeing the monuments, if I may be permitted to express myself so, of a field of battle; dead human bodies were as yet invisible, but it was not long before this unnatural curiosity was more than gratified. Some hundred paces we saw the first dead body, a very fine man, probably a French officer, who had been killed either by a bomb or Congreve rocket; he was almost torn into pieces, his right arm lying some distance from his body; he must have died almost instantaneously and without a struggle, for not a feature of his face, nor a muscle was convulsed, and he seemed to sleep tranquilly to wake again, but it was the deep sleep of death. Further on, the dead became more numerous, and we observed amongst others, a mother's little boy, who lay dead in the cover of his broken cradle cart. All the dead were without any clothes, and only distinguishable by their features; but they seemed to be mostly Frenchmen, and now and then a Russian was seen lying amongst them like a Hercules amidst boys. Undescribably shocking was the sight of these corpses, often very much cut and torn to pieces; but what affected us still more, was a scene we beheld soon after. Near the village of Eutrich we found, under a heap of straw (it was on the 27th of October, and consequently the ninth day after the last battle) two still living half-naked wounded Frenchmen. One of them, although he had been there with a broken thigh ever since the 16th of October, still kept up his spirits, but the other was just struggling with death. I endeavoured to make him take a few drops of wine, when I was seized with an involuntary trembling, seeing his dry tongue lick the bottle I held in my hand.

The wine seemed to do him good, but a small piece of bread was too much for him; he could not swallow nor even chew it, and he died almost in my arms. The houses of the village that were not burnt down, stood empty; but some of the inhabitants began to show themselves, and we did all we could to prevail on them to take care of these unhappy wretches; they were enemies but still human beings. The villagers remained cold and insensible, and instead of lending their aid to remove the wounded, pointed their fingers towards their burned houses, plundered habitations, and destroyed fields and gardens, cursing the hand that would help and save a Frenchman. We left with them our bread and wine, and with emotions which I shall not undertake to depict, we continued our journey; some sick and loitering Frenchmen came begging to our chaise, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, we reached Leipzig, where contrary to my expectations, we soon found a lodging, but bread was not to be had for love or money. The next morning I made a tour outside the gates, and took a view of the immense field of battle round the town; dead horses were lying by hundreds there, but the men who fell in the battle were almost all buried; still I saw some hundreds of human skeletons (for such they were, being reduced to skin and bone) who did not shew any signs of having been wounded, but whose distorted countenances and shocking features, demonstrated too clearly that they died of famine, and the partly consumed carcasses of some horses around them, gave still more probability to our surmise. They were all without covering except one whose clasped hands were a proof that he prayed in the moment of death, and for this reason his enemies spared him after his disavowal.

We saw more than one troop of villagers busy in burying the dead bodies, and it was really shocking to see them sling ropes round the feet of corpses, and drag them to the grave; and to complete this picture I cannot omit mentioning that we saw many herds of dogs, who found no food in the town and surrounding villages, devour the remains of dead men and horses.

I could tell you many more still more shocking scenes, which I heard from the people of Leipzig; but as I will speak only of what I person-

ally saw, I omit them, and only mention what I have been told concerning Buonaparte's personal escape from Leipzig. It is said he remained there till 11 o'clock on the 19th—it was time, and almost too late then; the Ramstadt gate by which the retreat was made, was entirely blocked up by the concourse of flying soldiers, guns, carriages, &c. and he must have fallen a prisoner, had he not escaped by a small bridge over the city fosse, and afterwards by an unlucky bridge over the Elster, at the Richtersche Garten; he repaired thither, followed by the whole swarm of fugitives; but no sooner had he himself passed to the other bank than he ordered the bridge to be destroyed (a second Berenszky) and still no one dared to blow the Russian's brains out. Despair seized the unfortunate on this side, who unable to return, and driven by increasing numbers, were precipitated into the stream only 15 or 16 feet wide, till it was choked up, and their corpses formed a kind of bridge for those that were behind. In this part, between 900 and 1000 dead bodies have been found, the greater part of them officers. Nothing has enraged me more than this villainous conduct of the arch destroyer, and still there are people to be found who advocate him and defend his conduct. You recollect we were sometime at a loss what name properly to give him, and I own I find none more characteristic than that which he acquired at Leipzig—he is called there, "Napoleon, Enterreur des Français."

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

The following appeared about a year ago in a London paper; the present state of France renders it more interesting:—

In these eventful times every day, as it approaches, appears pregnant with occurrences still more important, if possible, than those which preceded it. The revolution of France, in its convulsive throes, overturned its government, extinguished its nobility, immolated the monarch, and in the phrensy which inflamed the people's mind, they swore eternal hatred to Kings! And yet the same age and people lived to see an usurper ascend the throne from which they had driven the lawful owner! It would not be more wonderful were Europe soon to witness the same people recall the Bourbon family to fill the throne of their ancestors; and many circumstances seem to conspire, at the present moment to render such an event not improbable. For some years past the royal family of France have been little heard of, it may therefore be interesting to our readers to peruse the following account of the surviving branches of that family.

There were three grand branches of the Capet line: the Bourbon, the Conde and the Orleans family. The first was the reigning branch; it was represented by three sons before the revolution.—Louis 16th, Monsieur the present king (Louis 18th) now resident in England, and the Count D'Artois. Monsieur was married to a Savoyard princess, by whom he never had any children.—The only daughter of Louis 16th, married the son of his father Count D'Artois under a dispensation of the late Pope, they being cousins german; and of course requiring such dispensation. The son of the Count D'Artois is the present Duke D'Angouleme, and the sole surviving child of the ill-fated Monarch is the present Duchess D'Angouleme.—This interesting couple were regarded by all the emigrant adherents of the old regime, as the union which should perpetuate the claims to the throne of their ancestors. They were driven from Courland, their last continental retreat, by the policy of the present Alexander, when he had formed his first alliance with Buonaparte; in England they were never received at court by the king, but they received the most delicate and marked hospitality from the Grenville family, at Stowe, and lately from the Prince Regent at Carlton House. They have been married many years, but have not had any children. Thus the first branch is like to be extinct.

The second branch was the house of Conde. The sole representative of this family, and the residuary heir to the hopes of the French royalists, was the highly gifted and unhappy Duke D'Enghien. He was the youngest of his family, distinguished for vigor, spirit, talent and enterprise. He was in truth the hope; and we fear that his death extinguished his family. No doubt Buonaparte foresaw that this young prince would be most likely to settle or overturn his throne, or his successor; and no doubt that circumstance may have created new motives to remove effectually this alarming claimant to the Bourbon crown. He is gone & with him have vanished the second branch of the Bourbon family.

The third and last branch is the Orleans. The late infamous Duke of Orleans, Monsieur Egolite, left five children; two daughters were illegitimate children, by the celebrated Madame de Genlis. One of them, Adelaide, married a French nobleman; and the other Pamela, was wife and relief to the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald. The 3 sons were legitimate, and with their father, resigned nobility, and embraced the principles of the Jacobins. The two elder fought under Dumourier with the ranks of Generals at the battle of Jemappe. They at length became obnoxious to the terrorists, and abandoned the army with Dumourier. They had also made themselves odious to the emigrants by their persecution of the royalists—of course they had no asylum in England, and thus shut out from Britain and the continent were compelled to seek refuge in our settlement of Canada; in this country the eldest son of the wealthiest subject and most high born family of Europe, the heir of the duke of Orleans, who had also been second in command under Dumourier—the son of the richest subject in Europe—a subject whose fortune was rated at 500,000 pound per annum; this young prince and young revolutionist—proscribed alike by royalists and republicans—excluded from Europe was obliged to seek refuge in America, and for many years supported himself in Canada, in the capacity of a teacher of the French language. He has subsequently made his peace with the French princes, and returned to England, when the three sons resumed the proper titles of their family—the eldest as duke of Orleans; the second as duke of Berri; and the third as count Beaujolais. The youngest, count Beaujolais, died two or three years ago, his death being caused in a manner similar to that of the late duke of Bedford—the awkward management of a country apothecary in dressing a wound occasioned by a fall from his horse. He went to Malta, where he died. The duke of Berri is unmarried, and the duke of Orleans has no children—he is a man of considerable talent; he lately tendered his services to the king of Sicily and the cortes of Spain—by both he was rejected. He possibly might yet be a father to a son who could still give perpetuity to the family; but from the recollection of his early revolutionary principles, and the severity with which he persecuted the royalists, he is viewed with distrust by emigrants; and although highly talented, he is among them unpopular.

Thus all the surviving members of the house of Bourbon are like many candles burning together; and according to the calculation of human life, seven years may see them all in their graves.

On the failure of these three grand branches, the right of succession would next devolve on the Spanish line, then on the Sicilian and lastly on the Braganza. But these families offer no character which would be likely to collect on himself the notice of Frenchmen, or guide a revolution to any issue, which would seat a Spanish, Sicilian or Portuguese Prince on the throne which was founded by the first Louis Capet.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. We understand, that the Fair American, Capt. Adams, is to be dispatched as a Consul to England, in the course of a few days.

The following appeared about a year ago in a London paper; the present state of France renders it more interesting:—

In these eventful times every day, as it approaches, appears pregnant with occurrences still more important, if possible, than those which preceded it. The revolution of France, in its convulsive throes, overturned its government, extinguished its nobility, immolated the monarch, and in the phrensy which inflamed the people's mind, they swore eternal hatred to Kings! And yet the same age and people lived to see an usurper ascend the throne from which they had driven the lawful owner! It would not be more wonderful were Europe soon to witness the same people recall the Bourbon family to fill the throne of their ancestors; and many circumstances seem to conspire, at the present moment to render such an event not improbable. For some years past the royal family of France have been little heard of, it may therefore be interesting to our readers to peruse the following account of the surviving branches of that family.

There were three grand branches of the Capet line: the Bourbon, the Conde and the Orleans family. The first was the reigning branch; it was represented by three sons before the revolution.—Louis 16th, Monsieur the present king (Louis 18th) now resident in England, and the Count D'Artois. Monsieur was married to a Savoyard princess, by whom he never had any children.—The only daughter of Louis 16th, married the son of his father Count D'Artois under a dispensation of the late Pope, they being cousins german; and of course requiring such dispensation. The son of the Count D'Artois is the present Duke D'Angouleme, and the sole surviving child of the ill-fated Monarch is the present Duchess D'Angouleme.—This interesting couple were regarded by all the emigrant adherents of the old regime, as the union which should perpetuate the claims to the throne of their ancestors. They were driven from Courland, their last continental retreat, by the policy of the present Alexander, when he had formed his first alliance with Buonaparte; in England they were never received at court by the king, but they received the most delicate and marked hospitality from the Grenville family, at Stowe, and lately from the Prince Regent at Carlton House. They have been married many years, but have not had any children. Thus the first branch is like to be extinct.

The second branch was the house of Conde. The sole representative of this family, and the residuary heir to the hopes of the French royalists, was the highly gifted and unhappy Duke D'Enghien. He was the youngest of his family, distinguished for vigor, spirit, talent and enterprise. He was in truth the hope; and we fear that his death extinguished his family. No doubt Buonaparte foresaw that this young prince would be most likely to settle or overturn his throne, or his successor; and no doubt that circumstance may have created new motives to remove effectually this alarming claimant to the Bourbon crown. He is gone & with him have vanished the second branch of the Bourbon family.

The third and last branch is the Orleans. The late infamous Duke of Orleans, Monsieur Egolite, left five children; two daughters were illegitimate children, by the celebrated Madame de Genlis. One of them, Adelaide, married a French nobleman; and the other Pamela, was wife and relief to the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald. The 3 sons were legitimate, and with their father, resigned nobility, and embraced the principles of the Jacobins. The two elder fought under Dumourier with the ranks of Generals at the battle of Jemappe. They at length became obnoxious to the terrorists, and abandoned the army with Dumourier. They had also made themselves odious to the emigrants by their persecution of the royalists—of course they had no asylum in England, and thus shut out from Britain and the continent were compelled to seek refuge in our settlement of Canada; in this country the eldest son of the wealthiest subject and most high born family of Europe, the heir of the duke of Orleans, who had also been second in command under Dumourier—the son of the richest subject in Europe—a subject whose fortune was rated at 500,000 pound per annum; this young prince and young revolutionist—proscribed alike by royalists and republicans—excluded from Europe was obliged to seek refuge in America, and for many years supported himself in Canada, in the capacity of a teacher of the French language. He has subsequently made his peace with the French princes, and returned to England, when the three sons resumed the proper titles of their family—the eldest as duke of Orleans; the second as duke of Berri; and the third as count Beaujolais. The youngest, count Beaujolais, died two or three years ago, his death being caused in a manner similar to that of the late duke of Bedford—the awkward management of a country apothecary in dressing a wound occasioned by a fall from his horse. He went to Malta, where he died. The duke of Berri is unmarried, and the duke of Orleans has no children—he is a man of considerable talent; he lately tendered his services to the king of Sicily and the cortes of Spain—by both he was rejected. He possibly might yet be a father to a son who could still give perpetuity to the family; but from the recollection of his early revolutionary principles, and the severity with which he persecuted the royalists, he is viewed with distrust by emigrants; and although highly talented, he is among them unpopular.

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POETS CORNER.

OLD CICELY.

BY DR. WOLCOT—FETTER FINDER.
My cottage is fall'n to decay.
The tempest blows cold on my head,
Through the ruins the rains find their way.

And trickle cold tears on my bed.
I sigh from the night till the morn,
For alas! I am old and forlorn!
My garden is cover'd with weeds,
Once so trim and so usefully neat;
There the toad on the acornite feeds,
From the hole in the old rotten seat.
I sigh, &c.

With murmurs so sweet on its way,
No longer the rhyet roves,
That made all the pastures so gay,
And pul'd in the days of our loves.
I sigh, &c.

The elm that once shaded our door,
And flourish'd and smil'd at the blast,
Now a sapless old trunk and no more,
Brings to mem'ry my youth that is past.
I sigh, &c.

The sparrows that chirped on the spray,
Droop their wings, the poor imps,
And are dumb,
No more they come flitting away,
To beg of my bounty a crumb.
I sigh, &c.

No more to my labours I rise,
And work on the hill and the plain;
Morn blushes in vain on the skies,
And the sun gilds my cottage in vain.
I sigh, &c.

Like a spectre I wander at night,
And fear not the horrors of shade,
For what can old Cicely affright,
Who sighs for the shroud and the spade?
I sigh, &c.

Whenever I hear the lorn knell,
All solemn for one that is gone,
I wish to bid life a farewell,
And grieve that it is not my own.
I sigh, &c.

Forsaken I sit with a sigh,
On the crazy old bench at the door;
And oft in my sorrows I cry,
"Thou wilt hear thy poor master no more!"
I sigh, &c.

Good Corin is laid in the ground,
To Cicely once tender and kind;
The graves, too, my children surround,
They are gone and have left me be hind.
I sigh, &c.

With life while this bosom shall beat,
Their mem'ries I never be dear;
Their names I repeat,
And crawl to their turf with a tear.
I sigh, &c.

And yet, to their graves when I go,
In sorrow and silence alone,
A comfort I feel in my woe,
As I read their sweet praise on the stone.
I sigh, &c.

I sigh from the night to the morn,
For alas! I am old and forlorn.
Somers-Town, Dec. 1813.

THE LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the Boston Centinel, May 2.
We detained our Wednesday
impression to announce the arrival
of the cartel Fair American, from
England, bringing official advices
confirming all the important news
brought by the Ida from France—
and more.

Through the politeness of Mr.
Stone, a passenger in the Fair Ame-
rican, we have London files to the
5th, and a Liverpool paper of the
7th April. A dozen newspapers
could scarcely contain their inter-
esting contents. We have com-
menced a selection of official accounts
of some of the great war events in
France; to enable the reader to
form a judgment of the whole—par-
ticularly those of which no previous
details had been received.

The whole of March was a month
of almost unceasing carnage. Bu-
onaparte who appeared to decline a
general battle, made a most active
partizan warfare, continually march-
ing and countermarching—attack-
ing detached corps of the allies, and
attempting to out-general his anta-
gonist. He, however, failed—was
himself completely out-generalled
by his enemy—who, having effected
a junction of their two armies, at-
tacked his corps in their turn, over-
threw them, and by rapid marches
and hard fighting, got possession of
the capital of France. The loss to
Buonaparte in these events must
have been great, and his exertions
shew that he had collected a large
army. He has confessed that he
was out-marched, and at the last
date he was fortifying himself se-
veral leagues S. E. of the city. On
the other hand the allies appeared
victorious in all quarters; had gain-
ed splendid successes at Othe, Aire
and Tarbe. At Laon, Soissons,
Arcis, &c. in the suburbs of Paris. At
Macon and in Italy. The effect of
this state of things was the univer-
sal defection of the people and na-
tional guards, and great desertions
from the French armies. In short

it was evident that Napoleon's star
was set, and his power and resour-
ces decaying like a rope of sand;
and that nothing short of a mira-
cle could save him. We must refer
to our crowded columns for evidence
of these facts.

The allies entered Paris, as we
have before stated, the 31st March
in immense strength—they found
there a friendly people; and we
have an official manuscript article
by the Fair American which states
positively that Lord Castlereagh,
who was in Paris, had written, that
the allies were then negotiating a
peace with the French senate—in-
dependent of Buonaparte. The Se-
nate we believe possess the power
to dethrone the emperor. The Cha-
tillon negotiation ended the 18th
March.

As far as the free wishes of deli-
vered France had been ascertained,
they were in favour of the restora-
tion of the mild house of Bourbon.
The members of that family were
entering France from the north, the
east, and the south. Louis 18th
had been enthusiastically proclaim-
ed in Bourdeaux, Nanci, and many
other places. If the French people
are allowed to elect their sovereign
it will be the head of the Bourbon
family. They are tired of the reign
of the Cormorant.

The allies appeared most wonder-
fully united. Speaking of Austria
the last Courier, says, "Her con-
duct throughout the negotiation has
been most unreserved and honoura-
ble; and there is the utmost cordi-
ality and unity of sentiment and
plan between all the allies."

The farce of deception was kept
up in Paris until the very day the
allies entered it—Even on the day
the Empress fled to Rambouillet &
Tours, she is said to have reviewed
the national guard—those guards
who the moment she departed, re-
fused to defend their city, and did
duty with its conquerors.

From the Vermont Mirror.

A WHISKEY SPEECH.

During the present session of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, in a
debate on the propriety of raising
the wages of the members, a Mr.
Metzger of the assembly, said—
"That when they were elected in
October they did not anticipate that
the price of Whiskey and Jamaica
would be raised 100 per cent, or
wine from 1 to 2 dollars a bottle—
For his part if he had foreseen it,
he did not know whether he would
have consented to serve; and in-
deed he thought the people them-
selves would have instructed them
to raise the wages."

Mr. M's argument it seems was
irresistible—The wages were raised
—ayes 53, nays 33. Whiskey con-
trols all things in Pennsylvania.

From the New-York Gazette.

A gentleman who came home in
the Fair American, has favoured us
with the loan of five numbers of
Cobbett's Register, two of which
are filled with a particular account
of the HOAX of Ld. Cochrane and
others, on the Stock Exchange, by
which many persons were ruined.
The hoax was, a report on the 21st
of Feb. of the destruction of Napo-
leon, and the entrance of the allies
into Paris. Cobbett refutes the
charge of Lord Cochrane's having
any agency in the fabrication.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in the state of Maryland,
short letters on the personal estate of
Eleanor Browning, late of Anne Arun-
del county, deceased. All persons hav-
ing claims against said estate are re-
quested to bring them in, legally au-
thenticated, and those in any manner
indebted to make immediate payment
to

2 Emily Caton, Adm'r.
May 26, 1814. 3w.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Gen. Stephen
West, of the county aforesaid, brought
before me as a stray trespassing on his
enclosures, a bay MARE, about 12
years old, and about 14 hands high,
shed all round, docked, but not brand-
ed; she is with foal, and has a small
white spot on the right side of her
neck, trots and gallops. Given under
my hand one of the justices of the
peace for the county aforesaid, this 4th
day of May, 1814.

John Smith Brookes

The owner of the above mare, is de-
sired to come and prove property, pay
charges and take her away.
Stephen West.
May 26, 1814. 3w.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-
fice.
April 7.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley
Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third
judicial district of the state of Mary-
land, in the recess of Anne-Arundel
county court, by petition, in writing,
of Vachel Johnson, of said county,
praying for the benefit of the act of as-
sembly for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors, and the supplements there-
to, on the terms mentioned in said acts,
a schedule of his property, and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being annexed to his
petition; and the said Vachel Johnson
having stated in his petition that he is
in actual confinement for debt, and
praying to be discharged therefrom, it
was therefore ordered and adjudged,
that the said Vachel Johnson be dis-
charged from custody, and that by
causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in the Maryland Gazette or the
Maryland Republican weekly, for three
months successively, before the third
Monday of September next, give notice
to his creditors to appear before Anne-
Arundel county court on the third
Monday of September next, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for
their benefit, and to shew cause, if any
they have, why the said Vachel Johnson
should not have the benefit of the said
acts as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-
Arundel county court, by petition, in
writing, of John Simmons, of said
county, praying the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent de-
btors, passed at November session, eigh-
teen hundred and five, and of the several
supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said act, a schedule of his
property, and a list of his creditors, on
oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and the
said county court being satisfied by com-
petent testimony, that the said John Sim-
mons has resided the two preceding
years prior to his said application with-
in the state of Maryland, and the said
John Simmons, having stated in his pe-
tition, that he is in the custody of the
sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and
prayed to be discharged therefrom; it
is therefore ordered and adjudged by
the said court, that the said John Sim-
mons be discharged, and by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in
the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Re-
publican once a week, for three suc-
cessive months, before the third Monday
of September next, give notice to his
creditors to appear before the said
county court, to be held at the city of
Annapolis, on the third Monday of
September next, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for their benefit,
on the said John Simmons then and
there taking the oath by the said act
prescribed for delivering up his prop-
erty.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

For Sale or Rent.

The subscriber offers his HOUSE
in this city, for sale or rent.
W. Killy.
May 26. 3w.

Jacob Rose,

Respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has established a
BILLIARD TABLE, in the long room
formerly occupied by Thomas H. Ed-
len. The room is large and commodi-
ous, and great exertions have been made
to put it and the table in complete or-
der. He returns his most grateful ac-
knowledgments for the many and lib-
eral favours received from a generous
public, and hopes by his endeavours
to please, to merit and obtain a share of
public patronage.
May 19, 1814.

B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and
the public generally, that he has receiv-
ed a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching
season, all of which he will sell low for
cash, and as usual to punctual custom-
ers.
Annapolis, April 28, 1814. t.f.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from
the orphans court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration D. B.
N. on the personal estate of Samuel
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, all persons having claims
against said deceased are hereby request-
ed to bring them in, legally proved, and
those who are indebted to the same to
make immediate payment, more espe-
cially those who are indebted for post-
age on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood,
Adm'r. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of
Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at
public sale, at the old residence of Ri-
chard Darnall, now the residence of the
subscriber, a part of the personal es-
tate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy
Darnall, infant legatees and distribu-
tees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, consisting
of men, women, and children, thirty
four in number, on a credit of six
months, on bond with approved secu-
rity being given for the payment of the
purchase money with interest from the
day of sale. The sale to commence at
11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day
of June next, if fair, if not the next
fair day. These negroes will not be
sold to any person out of the state, or
to be sent out, and further particulars
will be made known on the day of sale.
John Weeks.
April 12, 1814.

The editors of the National
Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are
requested to insert the above once a
week, for four weeks, and forward
their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Har-
wood, Esquire, one of the judges of
Anne-Arundel county court, in the re-
cess of the said court, by petition in
writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said
county, praying for the benefit of the
act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in said
acts, a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, on oath, as far as
he can ascertain them, being annexed
to his petition, and the said Samuel
Plummer, having stated in his peti-
tion that he is in actual confinement
for debt, and prayed to be discharged
therefrom, it is therefore ordered and
adjudged, that the said Samuel Plum-
mer, be discharged from custody, and
that by causing a copy of this or-
der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-
zette weekly, for three months suc-
cessively, before the third Monday of
September next, give notice to his credi-
tors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county
court on the said third Monday of Sep-
tember next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause, if any they have, why
the said Samuel Plummer should not
have the benefit of the said acts and
the supplements thereto as prayed.
Test. Wm. S. Green.
April 12, 1814. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County,

The State of Maryland, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth John-
son, brought before me as a stray tres-
passing on her enclosures, a black
MARE about four years old, 13 hands
high, two hind feet white, some white
spots on the back; no other perceiv-
able marks. Given under the hand of
me one of the justices of the peace in
and for said county, this, the 11th day
of May, 1814.

Abner Linthicum.

The owner of the above mare, is re-
quested to come and prove property,
pay charges and take her away.
Elizabeth Johnson,
near Elke Ridge Landing.
May 26, 1814. 6w.

DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that
have been imported into the United
States; remarkably large and strongly
formed; will cover this season at Port-
land Manor near Pig Point; as he pro-
ved himself last season very sure, and
his foals have been uncommonly fine,
the number of mares will be enlarged
to forty. The price, eight dollars for
each mare, and half a doll. to the groom;
the money to be paid in every case be-
fore the mares are taken away,
William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of
the neighbourhoods, will in future stand
on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays
at Westbury on West River; and
Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays at
Portland Manor.
March 24.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for
Anne Arundel county will meet on the
6th day of June next, for hearing ap-
peals, &c. agreeably to an act assem-
bly passed at November session 1812.
By order,
H. S. HALL, Clk. Com.
April 21. Tax A. A. county.

ALIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE

PACKETS.

The subscribers have commenced
running their packets regularly between
this City and Baltimore, and will be
happy in accommodating ladies and
gentlemen who may be travelling to
or from either of the above places. Of
their exertions to insure safe and quick
passages, it is deemed needless to speak
as the establishment is of long stand-
ing and well known. They will there-
fore content themselves with observing
that nothing shall be wanting on their
part, to render every thing agreeable
to those who may favour them with
their company. The cost of passage
and fare must be paid before leaving
the packet. They will not be answer-
able for packages and letters commit-
ted to the care of the hands.

Sensible of the liberal encouragement
which they have received in

The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their
punctual customers, and respectfully re-
quest a continuance of their patronage.
The long indulgence given to many
persons indebted to them, and the total
disregard shewn to the repeated re-
quests made for such persons to call
and adjust their respective accounts, com-
strain them, though reluctantly, to state
that unless such delinquents speedily
liquidate claims, legal measures will be
resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very ge-
neral and well selected assort-
ment of

GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at
the lowest market prices, they will be
able to dispose of on accommodating
terms.

George & John Barber.
Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Balti-
more,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,
THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND
MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.
BY ALLEN & HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a
candid and generous public to patronize
the project which they have now un-
dertaken of establishing a daily paper
in the city of Baltimore, feel with no
common sensibility the delicacy and dif-
ficulty of the undertaking. Many have
supposed that the citizens of the United
States, are so enflamed by party an-
timosity that it behoves every patriot to
frown on every new champion who en-
ters the field of political controversy.
This hypothesis, if rigidly examined,
will be found to end in this absurdity,
that the condition of our country both
abroad and at home, is so deplorable,
that all attempts at reformation become
criminal. If the national treasury is
exhausted, commerce extinguished, pub-
lic credit impaired, executive power en-
feebled while executive responsibility is
lost, if our representatives in congress
have so far forgotten their own dignity
and the sanctity of their constitutional
trust, as to declare that the will of an
individual forms the law of the land;
if in addition to this host of calamities,
we are involved in a foreign war by
which nothing can be gained and every
thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be
told that it is criminal to speak the
words of honesty and truth? On the
contrary, it is conceived that the argu-
ment points directly the other way;
for in proportion to the desperation of
our public circumstances, should be the
zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to at-
tempt, but it would in them be the
height of arrogance and presumption
to say that they will be able to make
their paper an interesting repository of
intelligence. They have no hesitation
in declaring that its character will be
purely federal—by which they would
be understood to mean, that neither the
pride of power, or the insolence of of-
fice, shall prevent them from speaking
salutary, although unpalatable truths.
Having seen our political circumstan-
ces growing hourly more desperate; as
the precepts and example set by Wash-
ington have been hourly abandoned,
they deem it no less a right than a du-
ty to raise one more warning voice,
and apprise their countrymen of their
danger while it is yet in their power to
escape.

Influenced by such considerations
they respectfully solicit the patronage
of their countrymen to aid their un-
dertaking.

ALLEN & HILL.

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(VOL. LXXXI.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AN-

Price—Three Dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS

To the Editor of the Lo

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The enclosed is the
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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1814.

No 21.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

To the Editor of the London Courier.

SIR,
The enclosed is the extract of a letter written by a friend of mine to the gentlemen of a German Club here, whereof both he and myself are members; perhaps its not altogether uninteresting contents may be worth your inserting in your valuable paper (to which I am a constant subscriber) after regulating and adapting the style, &c. necessary for the purpose, being aware of its being susceptible of much improvement. I am a German, and have done my best in giving a true translation of my friend's letter:—

"While at Stralsund, I frequently saw transports of French prisoners, of whom the superior and subaltern officers were allowed to walk the streets at liberty. In one day I saw 2 of the latter look at the parade of the English troops in garrison, and I really felt pity in observing their melancholy appearance; but as soon as the music struck up, these men began to dance—Frenchmen to the tune of an English military band. I do not think the people of any other country capable of so much inconsiderate nonchalance.

At length I arrived at Berlin; and although I had formed very great expectations of this capital, I found that my imagination had not done justice to the reality; the majesty and beauty of the buildings are unequalled; but compared with the patriotism and manly virtues of its inhabitants, they sink into insignificance. It would be an endless task to enumerate the sacrifices they have made, and continue to make, for their native land and the common cause; and the unostentatious zeal and eagerness with which they do it, not for Prussia alone, but for Germany, entitles them to the eternal gratitude of all. As a German, shall forever remember what I owe these noble, generous souls, and shall always reckon amongst the happiest of my life the twelve days I passed among them.

The newspapers will have conveyed to you an idea of what the Prussian soldiers are in the field; but to form an idea of their perseverance and cheerfulness in surmounting every obstacle and fatigue, you must be an eye-witness to their exertions. When I arrived at Berlin, some fears were entertained for the safety of the city, by the movement of Ney's corps on the right bank of the Elbe; but the speedy arrival of the Prussian corps made its entrance into Berlin, and I assure you of the infantry, one fourth was literally without shoes (amongst one battalion of 800, I counted myself 267 bare-footed soldiers,) their habiliment was very much torn, and their legs were covered with a single pair of thin linen trousers, which by long use and continual washing, were so transparent that they might as well have been replaced by gauze; and notwithstanding all this, the men looked so gay and cheerful as if they had nothing to wish for: almost all the officers and volunteers wear long beards, having made a vow not to use a razor as long as a Frenchman, in a soldier's garb, is to be found on German ground.

In this light the Prussian soldier shows himself; not less estimable is the Prussian citizen. At the time I am speaking of, more than 20,000 sick and wounded were in Berlin, and government was under the necessity of announcing that the hospitals were no longer capable of affording sufficient relief; immediately every householder voluntarily took one or more wounded soldiers into his house, (besides the ordinary quartering of troops) and took care of them at their own expense, and as soon as one of them was convalescent, they immediately went and replaced him by another. The women were not to be surpassed in generosity and patriotic zeal; they formed a society, and every day five hundred of them (wives of nobles, merchants and artisans, without distinction) in rotation, imposed upon themselves the task of aiding in the cure of the wounded in the hospital; this was scarcely done when another society of young ladies formed itself;—angry at being almost the only persons excluded from doing any thing for the common good, the heavenly creatures hired a large room on the exchange and exposed there for sale, an infinity of handsome baubles, made with their own hands, and mostly for the use of gentlemen, who of course became eager purchasers, at very handsome prices, and this was destined for the use and better care of the wounded warriors. But this is not all, for in the evening a circle met, they would sing us some patriotic songs, or give a narrative of the arrival of a fresh column of wounded soldiers, followed by a collection for the above purpose, which made by them, was naturally large and handsome.

Among these people I lived the twelve days, from the 14th till the 25th of October, the proudest period for Berlin and for all Germany. The daily arrivals of expresses with news from the armies, which every night were read at the Theatre to the audience and answered by loud hurrahs, worked our expectations to the highest pitch. On the 20th, a report was spread, announcing a great victory! I was on my way to a party, but turned about and hastened as fast as I could to the Theatre, which was filled in a few moments. After some time our venerable Illand made his appearance, amidst the thundering applause of the audience, and raised by his speech such a feeling of enthusiastic joy, that nobody cared any thing about the play, and the whole evening was spent in singing, and long & repeated vivas and hurrahs. I could bear it no longer, and was compelled to leave the house, when I found the whole city one blaze of lights, and was almost stunned with reports of rockets and pistols. This joy and intoxication continued on the 1st and 2d, when the courier with the official news arrived, preceded by 64 postillions in their state liveries, sounding their horns, and followed by the mounted city volunteers. On the 24th the King arrived in a similar manner, and amongst such a demonstration of joy and enthusiasm, as no pen can give a feeble idea of.

I could not longer withstand my ardent desire to see the renowned field of battle, where German patriotism, supported by foreign aid, broke the fetters of enslaved Europe, and annihilated the power of the conqueror of conquerors.

On the 25th October, at 5 o'clock, therefore see me rolling out of the Potsdam gate on the road to Leipzig; the details of this part of my journey I omit, and making use of my 7 mile boots, behold me in Duben, 4 leagues from Leipzig. Here again I mount into my chaise where I fall very soon, thro' the various and, for me, very new & striking sights, into a melancholy turn of mind. We could not have found a more interesting person for our conductor, for it was the very same man who drove Buonaparte's carriage ten days before, on the 17th of October, when he was here on a reconnoitering excursion. As soon as we had left Duben, we observed a good many dead horses lying on the road, and in the adjacent fields, which, as far as the eye could reach, and in the direction of Leipzig, formed an immense bivouac; a little further on, the carcasses became so numerous that we could no longer count them; and we passed some places where shot and shells lay as thick as if they had been poured out of sacks there; cartridges, cartridge-boxes, bayonets, shoes, bayonets, red epaulettes (worn by the French grenadiers) regimental lists and other papers, all lay around in such a confusion and chaos, that my friend & I were as children in a toy-shop not knowing what to take in preference; we took all we could, and filled our chaise so full that we could scarcely move our feet; but still we had not

yet gratified our desire of seeing the monuments, if I may be permitted to express myself so, of a field of battle; dead human bodies were as yet invisible, but it was not long before this unnatural curiosity was more than gratified. Some hundred paces we saw the first dead body, a very fine man, probably a French officer, who had been killed either by a bomb or Congreve rocket; he was almost torn into pieces, his right arm lying some distance from his body; he must have died almost instantaneously and without a struggle, for not a feature of his face, nor a muscle was convulsed, and he seemed to sleep tranquilly to wake again, but it was the deep sleep of death. Further on, the dead became more numerous, and we observed amongst others, a mother's little boy, who lay dead in the cover of his broken tontine cart. All the dead were without any clothes, and only distinguishable by their features; but they seemed to be mostly Frenchmen, and now and then a Russian was seen lying amongst them like a Hercules amidst boys. Undescribably shocking was the sight of these corpses, often very much cut and torn to pieces; but what affected us still more, was a scene we beheld soon after. Near the village of Euttrich we found, under a heap of straw (it was on the 27th of October, and consequently the ninth day after the last battle) two still living half-naked wounded Frenchmen. One of them, although he had been there with a broken thigh ever since the 16th of October, still kept up his spirits, but the other was just struggling with death. I endeavoured to make him take a few drops of wine, when I was seized with an involuntary trembling, seeing his dry tongue lick the bottle I held in my hand.

The wine seemed to do him good, but a small piece of bread was too much for him; he could not swallow nor even chew it, and he died almost in my arms. The houses of the village that were not burnt down, stood empty; but some of the inhabitants began to show themselves, and we did all we could to prevail on them to take care of these unhappy wretches; they were enemies but still human beings. The villagers remained cold and insensible, and instead of lending their aid to remove the wounded, pointed their fingers towards their burned houses, plundered habitations, and destroyed fields and gardens, cursing the hand that would help and save a Frenchman. We left with them our bread and wine, and with emotions which I shall not undertake to depict, we continued our journey; some sick and loitering Frenchmen came begging to our chaise, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, we reached Leipzig, where contrary to my expectations, we soon found a lodging, but bread was not to be had for love or money. The next morning I made a tour outside the gates, and took a view of the immense field of battle round the town; dead horses were lying by hundreds there, but the men who fell in the battle were almost all buried; still I saw some hundreds of human skeletons (for such they were, being reduced to skin and bone) who did not shew any signs of having been wounded, but whose distorted countenances and shocking features, demonstrated but too clearly that they died of famine, and the partly consumed carcasses of some horses around them, gave still more probability to our surmise. They were all without covering except one whose clasped hands were a proof that he prayed in the moment of death, and for this reason his enemies spared him after his dissolution.

We saw more than one troop of villagers busy in burying the dead bodies, and it was really shocking to see them sling ropes round the feet of corpses, and drag them to the grave; and to complete this picture I cannot omit mentioning that we saw many herds of dogs, who found no food in the town and surrounding villages, devour the remains of dead men and horses.

I could tell you many more still more shocking scenes, which I heard from the people at Leipzig; but as I will speak only of what I personally

saw, I omit them, and only mention what I have been told concerning Buonaparte's personal escape from Leipzig. It is said he remained there till 11 o'clock on the 19th—it was time, and almost too late then; the Ramstadt gate by which the retreat was made, was entirely blocked up by the concourse of flying soldiers, guns, carriages, &c. and he must have fallen a prisoner, had he not escaped by a small bridge over the city fosse, and afterwards by an unlucky bridge over the Elster, at the Richtershe Garten; he repaired thither, followed by the whole swarm of fugitives; but no sooner had he himself passed to the other bank than he ordered the bridge to be destroyed (a second Berenzya) and still no one dared to blow the ruffian's brains out. Despair seized the unfortunate on this side, who unable to return, and driven by increasing numbers, were precipitated into the stream only 15 or 16 feet wide, till it was choked up, and their corpses formed a kind of bridge for those that were behind. In this part, between 900 and 1000 dead bodies have been found, the greater part of them officers. Nothing has enraged me more than this villainous conduct of the arch destroyer, and still there are people to be found who advocate him and defend his conduct. You recollect we were sometime at a loss what name properly to give him, and I own I find none more characteristic than that which he acquired at Leipzig—he is called there,

"Napoleon, Enterreur des Francais."

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

The following appeared about a year ago in a London paper; the present state of France renders it more interesting:—

In these eventful times every day, as it approaches, appears pregnant with occurrences still more important, if possible, than those which preceded it. The revolution of France, in its convulsive throes, overturned its government, extinguished its nobility, immolated the monarch, and in the phrensy which inflamed the people's mind, they swore eternal hatred to Kings! And yet the same age and people lived to see an usurper ascend the throne from which they had driven the lawful owner! It would not be more wonderful were Europe soon to witness the same people recall the Bourbon family to fill the throne of their ancestors; and many circumstances seem to conspire, at the present moment to render such an event not improbable. For some years past the royal family of France have been little heard of, it may therefore be interesting to our readers to peruse the following account of the surviving branches of that family.

There were three grand branches of the Capet line: the Bourbon, the Conde and the Orleans family. The first was the reigning branch; it was represented by three sons before the revolution.—Louis 16th, Monsieur the present king (Louis 18th) now resident in England, and the Count D'Artois. Monsieur was married to a Savoyard princess, by whom he never had any children.—The only daughter of Louis 16th, married the son of his father Count D'Artois under a dispensation of the late Pope, they being cousins german, and of course requiring such dispensation. The son of the Count D'Artois is the present Duke D'Angouleme, and the sole surviving child of the ill-fated Monarch is the present Duchess D'Angouleme.—This interesting couple were regarded by all the emigrant adherents of the old regime, as the union which should perpetuate the claimants to the throne of their ancestors. They were driven from Courland, when he had formed his first alliance with Buonaparte. In England they were never received at court by the king, but they received the most delicate and marked hospitality from the Grenville family, at Stowe, and lately from the Prince Regent at Carlton house. They have been married many years, but have not had any children. Thus the first branch is like to be extinct.

The second branch was the house of Conde. The sole representative of this family, and the residuary heir to the hopes of the French royalists, was the highly gifted and unhappy Duke D'Enghien. He was the youngest of his family, distinguished for vigor, spirit, talent and enterprise. He was, in truth, the hope; and we fear that his death extinguished his family. No doubt Buonaparte foresaw that this young prince would be most likely to settle or overturn his throne, or his successor; and no doubt that circumstance may have created new motives to remove effectually this alarming claimant to the Bourbon crown. He is gone & with him have vanished the second branch of the Bourbon family.

The third and last branch is the Orleans. The late infamous Duke of Orleans, Monsieur Egelite, left five children; two daughters were illegitimate children, by the celebrated Madame de Genlis. One of them, Adelaide, married a French nobleman; and the other Pamela, was wife and relic to the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald. "The 3 sons were legitimate, and with their father, resigned nobility, and embraced the principles of the Jacobins. The two elder fought under Dumourier with the ranks of Generals at the battle of Jemappe. They at length became obnoxious to the terrorists, and abandoned the army with Dumourier. They had also made themselves odious to the emigrants by their persecution of the royalists—of course they had no asylum in England, and thus shut out from Britain and the continent were compelled to seek refuge in our settlement of Canada: in this country the eldest son of the wealthiest subject and most high born family of Europe, the heir of the duke of Orleans, who had also been second in command under Dumourier—the son of the richest subject in Europe—a subject whose fortune was rated at 500,000 pound per annum; this young prince and young revolutionist—proscribed alike by royalists and republicans—excluded from Europe was obliged to seek refuge in America, and for many years supported himself in Canada, in the capacity of a teacher of the French language. He has subsequently made his peace with the French princes, and returned to England, when the three sons resumed the proper titles of their family—the eldest as duke of Orleans; the second as duke of Berri; and the third as count Beaujolais. The youngest, count Beaujolais, died two or three years ago, his death being caused in a manner similar to that of the late duke of Bedford—the awkward management of a country apothecary in dressing a wound occasioned by a fall from his horse. He went to Malta, where he died. The duke of Berri is unmarried, and the duke of Orleans has no children—he is a man of considerable talent; he lately tendered his services to the king of Sicily and the cortes of Spain—by both he was rejected. He possibly might yet be a father to a son who could still give perpetuity to the family: but from the recollection of his early revolutionary principles, and the severity with which he persecuted the royalists, he is viewed with distrust by emigrants; and although highly talented, he is among them unpopular.

Thus all the surviving members of the house of Bourbon are like so many candles burning together; and according to the calculation of human life, seven years may see them all in their graves.

On the failure of these three grand branches, the right of succession would next devolve on the Spanish line, then on the Sicilian and lastly on the Braganza. But these families offer no character who would be likely to collect on himself the notice of Frenchmen, or guide a revolution to any issue, which would seat a Spanish, Sicilian or Portuguese Prince on the throne which was founded by the first Louis Capet.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

We understand, that the Fair American, Capt. Adams, is to be dispatched as a Carrel to England, in the course of a few days.

SPEECH :
Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Represen-
tatives—

I am not informed that any effectual arrangements are made by the national government to put our seacoast into a more respectable state of defence. Should the plan of the last campaign be revived, & especially should the war retain the desolating character it has been made to assume, the states on the Atlantic border cannot be insensible to the dangers which await them. "To provide for the common defence," was an avowed, and it may with truth be said, the chief purpose for which the present constitution was formed. How far this object is promoted by aiming at foreign conquests, and resigning our most wealthy and populous frontier to pillage and devastation, becomes a momentous inquiry. Whatever measures, gentlemen, you may think proper to adopt on the occasion, I feel assured they will flow from an equal regard to your own rights and to the interests of the union. In any event I am persuaded that we shall place no reliance on the forbearance of an avowed and declared enemy, and that if the aid to which we are entitled is withheld, the means which God has given us, will be faithfully employed for our safety.

The facility with which this enterprise was effected having emboldened the enemy to approach other harbours on the sound, I have felt it my duty, at the urgent request of the inhabitants, to direct troops to be stationed at various points, and to adopt other measures of precaution suited to the occasion. I rejoice that so soon after these occurrences I am permitted to avail myself of the assistance and direction of the general assembly.

In reviewing our means of defence, gentlemen, you will perceive a deficiency of field artillery. — The particular description of guns which were ordered by a former resolution of this assembly, it has been found impracticable to obtain; and yet such additions are made to the corps of artillery by the organization of the state troops, and the patriotism of military exempts, that we are brought to the alternative of disbanding some of the companies,

Whilst bestowing your usual attention upon the militia, you will not lose sight of the importance of establishing a system of regulations for their government, when in actual service, under the authority of the state. A plan for that purpose was devised but not matured at the last session. On this subject I will barely remark, that militia composed principally of substantial citizens, with whom war is not a profession, and whose love of civil order is habitual, must be presumed not to require those rigid rules enforced by sanguinary punishments, which have been deemed indispensable in a regular army.

The encouragement already extended by the legislature to the manufacturing interests of the state has been amply rewarded. I trust establishments for these objects are not multiplied beyond what the probable condition of the country, upon the return of active commerce will be found to justify, and that we may therefore congratulate ourselves on an important increase of productive capital with the prospect of its being permanently and advantageously employed. Should the general assembly also lend a fostering hand to agriculture and domestic manufactures, the effect could not be otherwise than eminently beneficial. The cultivators of the soil have a just claim to the patronage of every well regulated government, whilst no principle in political economy is more evident than an improved state of husbandry, and of the arts occasioned with it, is a direct augmentation of the essential resources of the commonwealth.

Gentlemen, notwithstanding the nation is unfortunately involved in the struggles which have long agitated the eastern continent, let us beware of allowing our passions or prejudices to be engaged in the conflicting interests of the old world. The wonderful changes continually occurring in that region will produce their proper effects here, by admonishing us of the evils of unprincipled ambition and thirst of conquest, and by teaching us to place a just estimate upon our own happy forms of government. We are urged by a sense of honour as well as of duty to avoid foreign predilections, and to cherish a real love of our country—to extinguish within the reach of our influence that spirit of political animosity which is destructive of the remedial powers of the constitution, to wait patiently for the free and efficient operation of public opinion, and in the meantime, with a humble trust

COM. LEWIS'S ACTION.
Captain Burrows, of the sloop Ranger, informs that he was at Fisher's Island after the late action between the British squadron and our flotilla, and that there were 17 of the enemy killed and buried at Fisher's Island, and 47 wounded, which information respecting the wounded, captain Burrows received from the party employed in burying the dead. The Maidstone frigate was so much shattered that they were obliged to work at her all night.

Office of the Albany Register,
June 2, 1814.

We have been obligingly favoured with a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated May 30th, 1814, from which we make the following extracts.

H. C. SOUTHWICK.
Captain Wiswall.
Capt. Morgan arrived this morning in a boat from New-London.—On Wednesday night passed the Bulwark 74 and a frigate at anchor off Black Point, and a frigate and sloop of war off New London.—The frigate Maidstone put to sea on Tuesday last for Halifax.

"We have received marching orders to repair to Niagara river, and will march in a few days.

"On Wednesday the 11th instant Col. Campbell and Major Marlin, made a demand of Col. Fenton for 500 volunteers to go to Long Point, as they had received information of the British having considerable stores and men 25 miles from the Point. This put the hand to the heart to determine who did not wish to tread the Canada shore, and I am happy to inform you, the demand was complied with instantly, with that alacrity that was not dishonorable to the Pennsylvania volunteers and militia—we drew 4 days rations had them cooked, and embarked on Friday. Capts. Alexander, Mitchell, Hendel, Roberts and Moreland went from Cumberland, with most of their men, though all of them left some valiant souls behind to guard Erie hill, as there was some danger of Sir G. Prevost coming from Lower Canada and storming the hill in our absence!—Captains Mitchell, and Lieut. M'Keenhan shouldered their knapsacks, with a lot of other officers. Franklin and Adams turned out well. Maj. Wood and Adjutant Poe was along—Maj. Poe acted as one of Col. Campbell's aids. Col. Fenton was second

command. Four of Cpt. Piper's men, only, went with Capt. Alexander.—"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph." 500 volunteers and nearly 300 regulars, with four pieces of artillery was our force.—The reports of the enemy's force differed much—some said 8 or 900 militia and regulars, and others only 50 dragoons. We sailed in 6 vessels: the Ohio, Porcupine, Tigress, Somers, Scorpion and Calledonia; we hoisted in sight of the enemy's shore at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, but head winds kept us from getting to anchor until 7 o'clock in the evening, and could not get within 2 1/2 miles of the shore. The boats were instantly filled and made to land; when they struck the beach the men were instantly formed as they landed, and in 10 minutes after, discovered 10 or 20 dragoons along a small creek—these got a shot and

"I am sorry to add col. Campbell destroyed some private property; but to the honor of the volunteers they were silent spectators, and except a few individuals, their hands are unspotted with that stain. Capt. Mitchell and the rest of the volunteer officers were much enraged at Campbell for destroying any private property—it was to fight they went and not to act so—this they told him.—He said to remember Hampton, Havre-de-grass and Buffalo.

"There was no force to be seen near where we were—the women said their men fled at our appearance off the harbor, they did not know where, and the nearest force the British had was at Burlington heights. All the valuable stores were removed or secreted. They had information we would be there the day before we came—so much for western torities. We re-embarked on Sabbath evening and landed here on Tuesday morning all well."

The demolition of Fort Oswego, the destruction of the barracks and river craft, will have a very considerable effect on the operations of the enemy during this campaign. The harbour and fort is in almost every respect more useful to the enemy than Sackett's Harbour; the excellence of the latter consists only in its being a better naval station, but most of the naval supplies come by way of Oswego. All the heavy cannon and bulky materials from Albany are first brought there, owing to the cheapness of water carriage. The Mohawk river is navigable for batteaux as high as the town of Rome, from thence there is a short portage, which leads to a stream that falls into Oneida Lake—after that there is no interruption till you arrive at the falls, a little above Oswego. It is by this river that most of the commodities raised in the western parts of New-York state are brought into Lake Ontario. Genessee river is also navigable, but it embraces a comparatively small tract of country. No commodities can be brought to Sackett's Harbour by any other water route; if they are carried by land from Mohawk river, the distance is more than 100 miles through a wilderness, at some seasons impassable. It consequently is evident that it would be highly imprudent to let Oswego rise again into strength while the war continues.

Perhaps a more judicious expedition could not have been undertaken against the enemy at any other point

BERMUDA, MAY 11.
CAPTURE OF H. M.'S. BRIG EPERVIER.
Extract from the log-book of the
Brig Emily, M. Reynolds master,
who sailed from Jamaica for this
port under convoy of the said
brig Epervier, and witnessed the
engagement.

At 9 45 A. M. the Epervier being within pistol shot to windward of the enemy, exchanged broadsides with her, the Epervier being on the larboard and the enemy on the starboard tack. On the clearing away of the smoke, we saw the brig's main topsail yard down on the cap, and having to appearance suffered much in her rigging—so much so as to prevent her staying; in her attempt to do which, the enemy poured a most terrible raking broadside into her. At 10 15, both vessels running off the wind, the action became more general, but the Epervier evidently getting the worst of it; at 10 30, she became a complete wreck, and to appearance perfectly unmanageable. She however continued firing at intervals, until 10 45, when she struck. The enemy did not appear to have suffered much in her masts or spars; but from the confusion on board her immediately on the first broadside, we conclude, her loss in men must have been severe. At 11, she hoisted out her boat to take possession—but whether she would have to destroy the Epervier or not, we could not conjecture. When the Epervier sailed, she had a large quantity of specie on board. The enemy is a large black ship with a good deal of sheer—and from the almost incessant cannonading, must be of much superior force to the Epervier. At 4 P. M. on the 30th by log, we lost sight of both vessels.—Emily's distance at the commencement of the action, was two of two and a half miles.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, MAY 12.

HAIL-STORM.

On Saturday last we were visited by a hail-storm of considerable violence. It was preceded by several warm days. Commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by wind, with thunder and lightning; and was followed by a heavy fall of rain. The size of the largest hail picked up after the storm ceased, measured 3 inches in circumference; perfectly round and very hard, except a small portion in the centre. It fell with great force and was very destructive to gardens and broke a quantity of glass. I am believed that two thirds of the place exposed to the south were broken. A friend has furnished us with an estimate of the loss sustained by the town in the latter article only which amounts to about 1500 dollars. In Amherst, a dwelling house was struck by lightning and consumed. A house was also struck in this place—no material damage sustained. A wagoner was seriously injured by the running of his team, and one horse killed. We are informed that the storm was extensive in its ravages, doing much injury to gardens and fruit in the adjacent country.

For Sale or Rent
The subscriber owns his HOUSE
in this city, for sale or rent.
May 26. 1897.

BANAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUN

CHESAPEAKE FLO
We stop the press to
an express arrived here late
from Saint Leonard's Gro-
county, with a letter from
to his Excellency the Gov-
which the following extract
"Calvert County, 8th

"This moment an expressed, with intelligence, that I negotiate with several smaller towns—high up Patuxent near Leonard's creek, in pursuit of the tilla, which has taken shelter at Leonard's. I shall order company.—The inhabitant alarmed. Your excellency use all the assistance you deem necessary. Tents, and canteens, are very much."

"In great haste, &c.

The request made by promptly complied with by or, and the articles immu- warded.—The express stat- ly the whole of yesterday, squadrons were firing at though separated by so gr- that the shot could not tak-

Subscribers in Salisbury, that their papers are collected up, and leave the Post Office regularly every Saturday. We have had complaints from places of the irregular manner the Gazette is received.—somewhere, and we shall try to discover the scoundrels enough to suppress them.

The Revd. Dr. Kemp, has been elected Suffragan of the Protestant Episcopal State.

It is strange indeed, if be considered strange wonders, that our Americans should still cling to the idea of Napoleon. Readers, lieze it; these are the sons of Democracy who to rejoice in the brutal Septembrizers, revolutionaries; the first to sing the great republic, the first to inaugurate the first Consul; the first to homage to the *supremum*. To him indeed, their allegiance has been indissoluble; their lives followed him through every political Zodiac; they bled with him; and he with him with a most unholily very Protean variety of cure, religious and political.

When France was a
attachment might have
tural sympathy of
when France became
despotism, it was crim
terous. But, under
ruin and destruction
power, which the geni
& crimes of this man
been as rapid as his gr
his hopes and to his pr
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world?" now, none s
reverence?" Exiled fr
almost an outcast from
of his honours, and
power, he may look b
on to the deserted
Cloud, and exclaim in
lagnance of the Pers
Spider has woven her
rial Palace, and the C
swath song on the T

In his distresses and are found to sympathize with the American Democrats, who rejoiced in his triumphs over his disasters; and finally persuade the public that the influence of the Emperor, imparted with his power, was known that the illustrious the decided favourite of the people; he was once too much of democracy; but he came obnoxious to the Emperor, proscribed by the will of the Emperor, off from the list of the Emperor, Bernadotte has been traitor; vengeance. Mirat; let then the Emperor beware, least object of their hatred. He has most impudently his admiration of the Emperor, his detestation of the Emperor, has deluged Europe with his may soon and him British pensioners, the imputation of his gold.

Almost every day the democratic newspapers with England's transfer hauteur, and through such claims of legislation, and but longer continuance war. How their wish to produce the has already transpired now—for the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 3, 1814.

CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA.

We stop the press to state, that an express arrived here late last night from Baltimore, with a letter from Col. Tauxey, to his Excellency the Governor, from which the following extract is made—

"Calvert County, 5th June, 1814.

"Sir, This moment an express has arrived, with intelligence, that a 74, a frigate with several smaller vessels, are on their way up Patuxent as St. Leonard's creek, in pursuit of Barney's flotilla, which has taken shelter in Saint Leonard's. I shall order out another company. The inhabitants are much alarmed. Your excellency will afford us all the assistance you can, or may deem necessary. Tents, camp-kettles, and canteens, are very much wanting. In great haste, &c."

The request made by Col. T. was promptly complied with by the governor, and the articles immediately forwarded. The express stated that nearly the whole of yesterday, the opposing squadrons were firing at each other, though separated by so great a distance that the shot could not take effect.

Subscribers in Salisbury are informed, that their papers are carefully packed up, and leave the Post Office Annapolis regularly every Saturday morning. We have had complaints from other places of the irregular manner in which the Gazette is received. The fault lies somewhere, and we shall take due pains to discover the scoundrels who are mean enough to suppress them.

The Revd. Dr. Kemp of Baltimore, has been elected Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State.

It is strange indeed, if any thing can be considered strange in this age of wonders, that our American Democrats should still cling to the falling fortunes of Napoleon. Reader, would you believe it, these are the same individual sons of Democracy who were the first to rejoice in the brutal orgies of the Septemberists, revolutionists and regicides; the first to sing hosannas to the great republic, the first to eulogize the First Consul; the first to bow down in homage to the supereminent emperor. To him indeed, their attachment has been indissoluble; their affections have followed him through every sign of the political Zodiac; they have worshipped him with a most unholty worship in every Protean variety of shape and figure, religious and political.

When France was a republic, their attachment might have been but the natural sympathy of republicans; but when France became an iron bound despotism, it was criminal and preposterous. But, under Providence, the ruin and destruction of that stupendous power, which the genius, the ambition, & crimes of this man had created, has been as rapid as its growth. Fatal to his hopes and to his prospects has been this sudden reverse of fortune. But yesterday "his nod could awe the world;" "now, none so poor to do him reverence." Exiled from his capital, and almost an outcast from society; shorn of his honours, and stripped of his power, he may look back in imagination to the deserted splendours of St. Cloud, and exclaim in the melancholy language of the Persian poet, "The Spider has woven her web in the Imperial Palace, and the Owl has sung her watch song on the towers of Afrasiab."

In his distresses and tribulations none are found to sympathize but these same American Democrats; they once rejoiced in his triumphs, they now mourn over his disasters; and yet they would fain persuade the American people, that the influence of the tyrant has departed with his power. It is well known that the illustrious Moreau was the decided favourite of the French people; he was once too a secondary idol of democracy; but the moment he became obnoxious to Napoleon, he was proscribed by the wigwag, and struck off from the list of French patriots. Bernadotte has been denounced as a traitor; vengeance is impetrate on Mureau; let then the Philosopher of Monticello beware, lest he prove the next object of their hatred and execration. He has most incoherently expressed his admiration of the virtuous Alexander, his detestation of the Scelerat who has deluged Europe with blood—He may soon find himself classed among British penitents, and branded with the imputation of having fingered British gold.

Almost every day we are told in the democratic newspapers, that in proportion as the allies succeed, will one difficulty increase in making a peace with England. That it only adds to her hauteur, and that she will persist in such claims as to break off the negotiation, and entail upon us a much longer continuance of this miserable war. How their successes are calculated to produce this effect, after what has already transpired, we confess we cannot see. For the British government

dispatched a messenger to Bonn, proposing a negotiation for peace, at the very moment when the allies were driving the legions of Buonaparte before them with the greatest rapidity. Having done this when in the full tide of success, when the haven to which their course was directed presented itself in full view before them, with a prospect of putting a speedy termination to all their toils and troubles, no reason seems to impose itself on the mind to induce us to believe that the proposition was not dictated by a sincere desire for peace, and that new obstacles will be thrown in the way to prevent it.

Not possessing a key to the mysteries of the cabinet, we have no means of ascertaining what were the instructions given to our ambassadors. Much will depend on that, for if they be instructed upon no consideration whatever to depart from the high and untenable ground taken by the president, it is very certain that the object of the embassy must fail. It is said they had different sets, varying materially in their aspect; and considering the situation to which our administration was reduced at the time they embarked, it cannot be thought improbable. The object of these editors appears rather to irritate than heal wounds occasioned by the war—to keep alive all the angry passions against England, and enlist all the sympathies of the country in favour of France. With this view, therefore, they thunder down in volleys, their anathemas on the illiberal and ungenerous spirit of the British government, and assure us most positively, that such will be the extravagance of her pretensions and moroseness of temper, arising from successes on the continent, that no peace can take place between us. From opinions like these we must dissent, and still continue to believe, from what has before observed, as well as from many other circumstances, that the present summer will close this disastrous war.

Some of our democratic brethren say, since the overthrow of their great patron Napoleon, that the charge of "French influence" can no longer with propriety be made against the party. How this follows to the extent they seem disposed to carry it we cannot easily perceive, for while the emperor exists, such is their fidelity to his interests, and such their sympathizing groans for his misfortunes that there is evidently (to say the least) a small portion of the old leaven still remaining. The Corsican's influence may not be exercised in the same dictatorial style it has hitherto been, or exemplified in so many thousand ways, yet since their feelings appear so much enlisted in his fate, there will be a secret influence, controuling in no small degree their actions, until he is put completely down. He may not again say to the president, when in a time of peace, and in the same overbearing style, "that war exists between your country," and any other he might choose to select for our enemy—but his influence has taken such deep root, and grown into so terrific an evil, that even after he has ceased to reign, a long time will in all probability elapse before it can be wholly extirpated. For many years to come we must necessarily feel its effects, and this war, of which he is the efficient author, will remind us of the calamities he has compelled us to suffer. Goading as may be the reflection to the feelings of genuine patriots, and revolting as it may be to the principles of republicanism, too many proofs have already been adduced to allow the most incredulous to doubt it. Too many sad testimonials remain to excite in the minds of our countrymen a melancholy recollection of its existence; and long after the breach which now exists between this country and England shall have been closed, the American will have it to say, when sitting down to enumerate the evils of this war—thus has my country, where alone republican liberty ought to dwell, untrammelled by any forms of royalty, or pageantry of courts, suffered from the poisonous touch of "French influence."

How disheartening it is to Democrats, after having fought themselves up with an account that their friend Buonaparte and the allied sovereigns in Paris as captives, that the Court Editor should pop upon them a hand-bill denying the whole as a fabrication. While flattering themselves that he was retrieving his fortunes as rapidly as they had before declined, lo! a "small ship" appears from the Intelligencer office, blasting all their fond hopes and expectations. When it was said the SPENCER had arrived, bringing this information, joy beamed in their countenances; but no sooner did Mr. Gales inform them that no such vessel had reached the country, than it occasioned an immediate depression of spirits. Founding their opinions upon the mighty genius of the emperor, and reciprocating that affection he had so often expressed towards the Americans, they were easily carried away in the belief that he had devoured the allies by a stratagem, which, for a length of time he had had in contemplation. If he have subtlety enough to provide means for his own personal safety, he will do what is not generally believed, much less to annihilate or drive from France, the force now arrayed against him. What object can be promoted by circulating these false reports, is difficult to be conceived; for they have been so often tried for speculative purposes, that in this way they have nearly lost their effect. The southward has indeed become famous for hoaxes of this sort, and we conceive that any one attempting thus to impose on the public, should meet with punishment and detestation.

Married—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Nind, Captain Robert Kent, of Prince George's county, to Miss Mary Ann Mackubin, of this city.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—EXTRA.

Saturday morning, last. The News furnished us from Savannah, via Charleston, proves to be entirely false. No such vessel as the Spencer has arrived there, nor any other vessel from France, later than the Jame Monroe.

From the United States Gazette. A CARD.

Mons. Napoleon Buonaparte has the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he proposes as soon as the patronage he expects from their liberality will authorize him to open a DANCING SCHOOL at the Masonic Hall, in Chestnut street. He has exhibited himself with distinction in almost all the capitals of Europe; and is persuaded from his experience in cutting capers, that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those, who may honor him with their confidence. He solicits the attention of the public to the *et cetera* of his visit to Moscow, and is sure if the circumstance of his leaving that city are considered, no one can doubt the powers of his heels. He asks the public to believe, that it was entirely the frightful climate that induced him to abandon that situation; for he had no other objection to remaining there. He mentions this, to serve as a caution against the insinuations of his enemies, that he was forced off on account of his ignorance of the famous Cossack dance. He hopes from the favor of the public, assisted by the talents of his brother Joseph (who will occasionally give lessons on the fiddle) to introduce a style of dancing that will entirely expel that *courdisse* which has been introduced by English example & supported by English gold. There is no object, however insignificant (except himself) that is safe from the corruption of that *sacra* nation. He hopes the public will believe him when he says, that he has made but one bad step in his life; which although it has made it convenient for him to step out of France, will, he hopes afford him an opportunity of stepping into the partiality of the ladies of Philadelphia. He will occasionally publish bulletins of his improvements in the empire of capering, to the head of which he is sure his talents and exertions to please will soon elevate him—*Fin la Bagatelle*. Application to be made to General Duane, author of the Military Dictionary.

P. S. He has for sale some very pretty *fabriques* (snuff boxes) with a very good likeness of Mons. Jefferson.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ORACLE OFFICE, Portsmouth, June 1, 1814.

Gentlemen—Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the privateer scho. Fox, captain Brown, from a cruise of nine weeks, having made five captures two of which have arrived. The Fox has on board 260 bales dry goods, taken out of the brig Balize, from Liverpool, and Cork.

The Fox captured, on the 15th May the British brig Balize, of Liverpool from Cork; she sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of April, and from Cork on the 25d of the same (month). The captain of the Balize informed capt. Brown of the Fox, that on Thursday evening previous to his sailing there was a general illumination of the city of Cork, in consequence of the news which had just been received there of a Peace on the Continent, and of the abdication of Napoleon in favor of Louis the XVIII. Buonaparte and his family having the liberty to retire to an island in the Mediterranean, with an annuity.

Let it not be inquired why I am not more particular. There were no papers received containing the news, and you have the substance of all I can gather. Capt. Brown states that the story of the master of the Balize is artless and in his opinion entitled to credit. The mate who has arrived prisoner in the Fox, gives the same account. Of the degree of credit which is to be attached to the above, the public must judge for themselves. I have only to remark, that ample time was allowed for the receipt of this news at Cork, the last English date being the 8th of April.

Captain Brown politely favored me with the Liverpool Daily Advertiser of April 9th, from which I shall transcribe a few articles. This paper contains the official details of the battles fought previous to the entrance of the allied monarchs into Paris, the last of which is dated "Heights of Belleville, March 30," and dispatched by Sir Charles Stewart to the Foreign Office on the evening of that day. So that we are without intelligence of what followed after the occupation of Paris by the allies.

Since the above was in type, we have been politely favoured with the following

Extract of a letter from Baltimore dated 8th June, 9 o'clock in the morning.

"This news is confirmed this morning by London accounts to 19th April, received via Halifax. Since I wrote the above, I have seen the accounts. The allies entered Paris 30th March, and agreed to an armistice for a few hours to give time for the surrender of the city. After the expiration of which, the monarchs of Russia and Prussia made their entrance, amidst the acclamations of the citizens. The Emperor of Russia immediately issued a proclamation, declaring that he never would treat with Buonaparte, or any of his family, but that he respected the French nation, and would give them peace if they would call a convention and frame a constitution. Buonaparte hearing this, took the advice of his father-in-law, and abdicated the throne. The senate accordingly called a convention, and agreed to a limited monarchy. The Bourbons are to rule.

From our Correspondents. NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.

By the steam-boat Car of Neptune, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received the Albany Argus Extra, of the 4th inst. containing the following important news—

Albany Argus Extra, June 4. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR AT SANDY CREEK.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated on Tuesday last May 31.

"I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain, of an action which took place yesterday morning, 16 miles from this village.

"A number of boats, coming from Oswego with cannon and rigging for the new vessels, put into Sandy Creek—being well manned, with sailors, riflemen and Indians, under the command of Capt. Woolsey, of the navy; who on entering the creek dispatched an express to this place for reinforcements. The mounted dragoons, under Captain Harris, the marines under Captain Smith, the heavy and light artillery under Lieut. Col. Mitchell, who so

lately signalled themselves at Oswego, and a few infantry, were sent as a reinforcement, though they did not arrive till the business was over.

"Our commander apprehending an attack, placed the riflemen and Indians in the woods, on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia, with the show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy; but as soon as they had passed the Indians and riflemen, who were in an ambush, these last attacked them in the rear, while a battery of four field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of 20 minutes, in which they had 20 killed and 40 or 50 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number, surrendered, with their gun-boats, five in number.

"One of these boats carried a 68 lb. carronade, one a long 32, one a long 24, one 2 long 12's, and one 2 brass pieces. Not a man escaped to carry the news to Sir James. There were among the enemy's killed, 1 lieut. of marines, and 1 midshipman; among the prisoners are 2 post captains, one the commander of the Wolf, 4 lieuts. and 4 midshipmen. The British force consisted of sailors and marines. Our loss was one Indian killed and three wounded. The prisoners were conducted to this place last evening by the militia.

"An express has this moment arrived bringing an account, that last night, another gun-boat from the fleet, with 36 men, went up the creek in search of their comrades, when they were attacked and captured after a few shots.

"The enemy have captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board two 32 pounders, and an 18 inch cable. This will not retard our operations, as we have both spare cables and guns."

From the N. Y. Evening Post of June 1.

Major General Wilkinson, and Brigadier General Winder, arrived here this morning in the Steam Boat North River from Albany. The latter gentleman is direct from Canada, to which place he lately went, and as was conjectured on public business. He has returned with great dispatch, & immediately on landing, crossed the North River, on his way to the seat of government.

We learn that the British squadron were still off Sackett's Harbour, closely blockading it. It was quite uncertain when Com. Chauncey would be able to get out with his fleet, as the loss of his guns, ordnance, and military stores, at Oswego was irreparable. On the other hand, the frames of the two frigates built in England had arrived at Quebec and could, it was supposed, be set up, launched, equipped and sent out upon the Lake in between thirty and forty days, which would give the British a decided superiority, even if Chauncey could get all his fleet out.

We learn from Capt. Sawyer, of the Smack Resolution, who arrived this afternoon from Stonington, that on Saturday last off Rope Ferry, he was captured by a barge from the sloop of war Sylph, and after detaining him 26 hours, and taking a quantity of his Lobsters, liberated him. Captain Sawyer was informed that the squadron off New-London had captured a sloop belonging to an eastern port from the coast of Africa with ivory and gold dust. She had been absent three years. The force of the enemy consisted of one seventy four, the Belvidera, and Maidstone frigates, and Sylph sloop of war. They had in co. 5 neutrals, three ships and two brigs, some of whom were inward bound; and 4 coasting sloops which they had recently captured. The privateer Liverpool Packet had captured on Friday last the schr. Dolphin, and after stripping her of her sails, anchors and cables, suffered her to proceed. Captain S. was also informed while a prisoner on board of the Sylph, that in the late action with the Gun Boats, she received one shot through her mainmast, and had her ensign shot away. The Maidstone frigate received one shot in her bow, one in her foremast, and one in her waist.

A Swedish Cartel sch. has arrived at New-London from Bermuda, which place she left on the 18th of May. By this arrival we learn that Admiral Cochrane remained there, and that no later news than that by the Fair American had been received.

POETS CORNER

PITY.

Soft as the falling dews of night,
The tear of pity flows;
Bright as the morn's returning light,
That glides the opening rose.
Sweet as the fragrant breeze of May,
Her sympathetic sigh;
Mild as the dawning tint of day,
The beam that lights her eye.
Soft, gentle spirit, o'er my heart,
Preserve thy wonted sway;
Teach me to blunt afflictions' dart,
And soothe her cares away.

THE LONDON SPORTSMEN; OR, THE COCKNEY'S JOURNEY.

Sept. 1. According to our agreement made at the Hole-in-the-Wall; six of us met on Blackfriars' bridge, at half past 5 o'clock, armed and furnished with a large quantity of ammunition.
Squibbed our guns over the bridge, and got a volley of oaths from a West Country bargeman that was passing under the centre-arch.
Loaded and primed—gave the dogs a piece of bread each—the fox dog would not eat his—took a dram a piece, and set forward in high spirits for the circus gate, on our way to Camberwell, where we were informed we should find several covies.
Just at Christ church Blackfriars' road, Ned Simple shot at a rat, and missed it; but it gave us a fine hunt, the dogs barking all the way, until we drove it into the Thames.
Beat over all the ground about the Halfpenny Hatch, and found nothing but one cat, which we all fired at; but being only six in number, and a cat having nine lives, we missed killing, though we severely wounded her.
Passing at the back of Webber Row, we saw several pigeons, but though they were within pistol shot, they flew so fast that none of us could take aim, although our guns were ready cocked, and loaded with No. 2, six fingers deep.
Saw five sparrows on the ground, opposite the Elephant and Castle, Newington, feasting on some oats; stole up with great caution within four yards of the game, and gave an irregular fire; but Bob Tape's musket going off before he took aim, the birds, we suppose, made their escape antecedent to the other five going off, for the devil of a sparrow we killed.
Rather out of humour with such ill luck, so took another dram a piece, and pushed briskly forward for Camberwell.
Met two men driving Geese at Hennington Common—offered them eighteen-pence, which they accepted, for a shot at the flock at twenty yards. Drew lots who should fire first. It fell to Billy Candlewick's chance, who, from his father belonging many years ago to the Orange Regiment of City Militia, knew something of taking aim.
The goose-driver stepped the ground, and Billy took aim for above ten minutes, when, shutting both his eyes, lest the palm might flash in his sight, he snapped and missed fire—took aim a second time—snapped and missed again—Borrowed Bob Tape's scissors, and hammered the first—snapped and missed fire a third time—thought the devil had got hold of the gun—examined her—found she was neither loaded nor primed. The goose-driver refused to let Billy try again, so we gave him another six-pence, and he sold us a lame gander, which we placed about six yards, and taking a shot at him, killed him, and put him in Ned Thimble's cabbage net.
When we came in sight of the Swan, at Stockwell, we all run as hard as we could to see who should get in first, as we had settled to breakfast there—Unfortunately our guns being cocked, I made a stumble, and the trigger being touched by something, off went the piece, and lodged the contents in the body of a sucking-pig that was crossing the road. The squeaking of the poor animal roused the maternal affections of the sow, and set the fox-dog, the terrier, the Newfoundland bitch, and the mastiff, a barking. The noise of the sow, the pig and the dogs, with the report of the gun, brought out the people of the house, and indeed of the neighbourhood, and being threatened by one, and laughed at by another, we thought it best to buy the pig at four shillings, which we did; and having put it into Bob Tape's game bag, which by the bye was nothing, but half a bolster, we made the best of our way to the plough, at Glapham, where we had some cold mutton and ale for breakfast.

They established, on the neck of the land called California, and the ship takes out passengers and stores of every description, to rise to its appearance of military strength. The trade the Russians carry on thither which is very great, is wholly in furs, for which article they find a lucrative market in China, from whence they bring to Europe the produce and manufactures of that country, and are enabled, from their competition with each other, to afford it to the European continent at a cheaper rate than this country. The General Suwarrow will also endeavor, in the height of next summer, to discover a passage through Bhering's Straits, in a north-westerly direction to Archangel. A gentleman who is on board her, declares that on a former voyage of discovery, he was more than half way thro' the northern seas of Cape North to Archangel, when the ship was stopped by the ice; this adventure left only about 400 miles unexplored, to complete the circuit of the world.

Attention!!!
The Members of the Troop under the command of Captain John Hall, attached to the third cavalry regiment, will take notice, that said troop is hereby ordered to meet at their usual parade ground, at Lushy's old fields near the farm of Brice J. Worthington, esq. on Saturday the eleventh instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called agreeably to law.
By order of the Capt.
ROBT. DAVIS, 1st Sergt.
June 2.

G. Shaw,
HAS FOR SALE,
Linen Cambric of various qualities and prices,
Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Ladies Silk Stockings,
do. Gauze do.
Gentlemen's do. do.
White Dimity,
Diaper, Black Crape, Drab Clothes.
June 2. Sw.

Land for Sale.
The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.
JNO. JAS. BROOKE.
St. Leonard's, 2 1/2 lafmo.
May 18th, 1814.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.
For further information inquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette.
May 26.

Anne-Arundel County
Court, April Term, 1814.
On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom; it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Anne-Arundel County
Court, April Term, 1814.
On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.
By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
April Term, 1814.
On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.
Test.
Wm. S. Green, 3m.
April 12, 1814.

B. CURRAN,
Bega leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the
Dry Goods Way,
suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.
Annapolis, April 23, 1814. 1f.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, short letters on the personal estate of Eleanor Browning, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment to
Emily Caton, Admr.
May 20, 1814. 3w.

A LIST OF THE
American NAVY,
WITH
STEEL A LIST OF THE
British NAVY,
For Sale at GEORGE BROWN'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

PAUKETS.
The subscribers have determined to receive their packets regularly between this City and Baltimore, and will be happy to accommodate ladies and gentlemen who may be travelling to or from either of the above places. Of their excursions to tourist safe and quick passages, it is deemed needless to speak, as the establishment is of long standing and well known. They will therefore content themselves with observing, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to render every thing agreeable to those who may favour them with their company. The cost of passages and fares must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answerable for packages and letters committed to the care of the hands.
Sensible of the liberal encouragement which they have received in
The Grocery Line,
They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shown to the repeated requests made for such persons to adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate claims, legal measures will be resorted to.
They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which having been recently laid in at the lowest market prices, they will be able to dispose of on accommodating terms.
George & John Barber.
Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Baltimore,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ESTABLISHED.
THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.
BY ALLEN & HILL.
The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project, which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with no common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enamored by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country, both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.
The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the influence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpleasant truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington, have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.
Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking.
ALLEN & HILL.
See last last embargo act.
TERMS.
It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.
Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Bookstores in Baltimore.
B. S. Editors of newspapers are not liable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph, who will give the preceding proposal a few months in their papers, and secure the names of the persons desirous of becoming subscribers.
Subscriptions received by the Editors.

have authority, by
to declare war, and
defray the expenses
to obey the laws w
happy to observe;
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have been opposed
be dangerous cum
framed the people,
what I desire
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that the same co
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MARYLAND GAZETTE-EXTRA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1814.

Highly Important.

After our impression of to-day was marked off, we received the *London Weekly Messenger* of June 3d, containing the official account of the abdication of the throne of France by Napoleon, and the Restoration of the Bourbons, which we hasten to lay before our Readers in an Extra.

London Gazette Extraordinary. Sunday, April 10.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814. Despatches have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the ABDICATION of the crowns of France and Italy, by Napoleon Buonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation: "The allied powers, having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France."

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the 6th day of April, 1814."

The Imperial Court of Paris.

Decree, that they adhere unanimously, to the dethronement of Buonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the senate of the 3d instant, and that faithful to the fundamental laws of the Kingdom, they desire with all their heart, the return of the head of the house of Bourbon, to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

(Signed) SEQUIER, DUPLEX.

Foreign Office, April 10.

A despatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst: PARIS, APRIL 13.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the allied sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege; but as the Bourbon family had been a long time resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the prince regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his royal highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British mission here present attended, and with the field marshals of the empire were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

This morning's mail arrived at post office in Lombard-st. direct from Paris. The utmost possible tranquillity prevailed in that capital. Great harmony among all ranks. Adhesions to the new government flow in daily. Sir C. Stewart had left Paris on a special mission to M. Saut and L. W. Livingston. Buonaparte continues at Fontainebleau—his excuse is a dangerous disorder, which requires the use of the bath. The Arch Duchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, has not joined him, she is at Rambouillet, with her son, and is about to have an interview with her father, the Emperor of Austria.

Courier, April 10.

The first mail, from Paris direct, arrived this morning. We received Paris papers to the 17th, containing intelligence of great interest & importance.

The provisional government is dissolved, and by a decree of the senate, the government of the kingdom has been conferred upon Monsieur, until the arrival of Louis XVIII. and his acceptance of the constitution. The decree was presented to him by the senate in a body, on the evening of the 14th. M. Talleyrand made an appropriate speech, to which Monsieur replied.

The emperor of Austria entered Paris in style on the 15th. He was met by the emperor Alexander and king of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and received at the barrier by Monsieur and an immense concourse of persons. His imperial majesty took up his residence at the hotel Chateaux, since called the Bourgeois palace.

Many of the attendants of Buonaparte have refused to accompany him, even his favorite Mameluke—Generals Bertrand and Desmoules, and one more officer, go with him.

Part of the Allied troops from Paris, left France to recross the Rhine.

Sieyes, Champigny, Savary, Maret, and many other civil and military officers, have sent in their adhesion. Addresses and dispatches flow into Paris from all parts of France.

Monsieur holds a Levee every morning, and inspires, by the affability of his manner, the mixed grace and dignity of his demeanor, and by his talents, universal confidence and enthusiasm.

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Champaign, Duke of Cadore; Savary, Duke of Rovigo; and Count Molt, are at Paris, and have signified their adhesion.

PARIS, APRIL 6.

H. M. the Emperor of Russia; as soon as he was informed of the change in the French Government, produced by the Senate, proposed in the name of the allied powers, to Napoleon Buonaparte, to choose a place of residence for himself and family. The Duke of Vicenza was directed to carry this proposal to him. It has been dictated chiefly by the desire of the allied powers to stop the effusion of blood, and by conviction, that if adopted by Napoleon, the work of general peace, and the re-establishment of the internal repose of France, would be but the work of a day.

PARIS, APRIL 14.

Monsieur has received to-day, at eight in the evening, the Senate and the Legislative Body.

The Senate was presented to His Royal Highness by the Prince of Benevento, its President, who said—

"Monsieur—The Senate brings to your Royal Highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august House to the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on

public liberty, which are the only securities for the happiness and liberty of all. "Monsieur—The Senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently motionless in the limits of its duties is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your Royal Highness will read in our hearts through the reserve of our language: each of us, as a Frenchman, has joined in those feelings and profound emotions, which have accompanied you, ever since your entrance into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

"For myself, my lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be the interpreter of its sentiments to your royal highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment—The most delightful in fact are those in which we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love."

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, it is now said, does not accompany Buonaparte to Elba, but retires to Guastalla, in Italy, where she will reside, and take the title of Archduchess of Guastalla. It seems probable that a formal divorce will, at no distant period, be pronounced between them.

Louis XVIII. having declared his readiness to accept the French crown and constitution, under such arrangement as the authorities of the country shall think fit, his majesty, it is expected, will depart in a few days. His royal highness the Duke of Clarence, admiral of the fleet, is to command the Royal yacht, which has been ordered by the admiralty to be prepared for the occasion.

His majesty, we understand, would prefer being crowned at Rheims, according to the custom of the kings his ancestors; but the cathedral is too old and decayed. The ceremony is, however to be performed by the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, who is upwards of ninety years old. His Majesty will be accompanied to France by the Dutchess of Angoulême, Count de la Catre his secretary Duc de Grammont, and a select number of the Emigrant Nobility.

Her Majesty is expected to be in town, to be present at the fete to be given to Louis XVIII. by the Prince Regent.

ISLAND OF ELBA.

This island, destined for the future residence of Buonaparte, on a pension, as it is said of 24 or 25,000L. sterling per ann. is situated in the Mediterranean, between the island of Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, it is from 25 to 30 leagues in circuit, with a population of 13,700 souls; it contains two excellent harbors, Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone.

AMERICA.

Ministers, it is said, have given the American commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussions with them, until the question of the hostages has been disposed of, as they are determined it shall make no part of the negotiations for peace.

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Part

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1814.

No. 23]

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MISCELLANEOUS

SPEECH

Of the Governor of Massachusetts
to the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

At the last session of the late general court, memorials were presented from a number of towns, complaining of the act of congress laying an embargo; they were referred to a committee, who reported that, in their opinion, the act was unconstitutional and void in divers of its provisions; but at the same time expressed their hope, that the people of this commonwealth would, as far as possible, restrain their feelings and wait patiently for the interposition of the state government for their relief. This report was accepted by the legislature; and it was thereupon resolved, that the memorials abovementioned should be delivered to the governor, with a request that he, or his successor in office, should cause the same to be laid before the then next general court at an early day in their first session. In compliance with this request I will direct the secretary to deliver them to the two houses.

Since the transactions abovementioned, the embargo and non-importation laws have been repealed; this event must afford peculiar satisfaction to the people of this state, as it seems to indicate a milder and more pacific disposition in the government; and may be considered as a final relinquishment of that restrictive system, the effects of which we have abundantly experienced in the course of the last seven years; and which however designed to operate against the people of Great-Britain, has been found to be far more injurious to us than to them.

The last act laying an embargo, interfered the right of navigating from port to port within the limits of the state, and fishing on its coasts; from this species of restraint, we have probably suffered more than all the other states. But though those provisions, and other parts of the act, were generally thought to be infringements of the constitution, we have not heard of any violence in opposing them. Our fellow-citizens are therefore entitled to much credit, for the exercise of that forbearance which was recommended by the legislature.

From the time that war was declared, a great proportion of the people of this state have viewed that measure as unnecessary and unjustifiable; their sentiments were fully expressed by their representatives then assembled, and afterwards at every subsequent meeting of the state legislature. Our national rulers had, therefore, no reason to expect, that with these sentiments, we should do anything more in support of the war, than they had a right, by the constitution to demand; and they could not expect it, unless they supposed we were destitute of moral principle. Nor has the manner of carrying on the war, had any tendency to satisfy us of its policy or justice; it was commenced, and is still prosecuted against the unoffending inhabitants of Canada, with whom many of the people of these states are connected, by the ties of blood and by the habits of friendship. But as congress have authority, by the constitution, to declare war, and impose taxes to defray the expense, we are bound to obey the laws which are duly enacted for this purpose; and I am happy to observe, that none of the measures of the general government have been opposed by violence, and no dangerous commotions have disgraced the people, in this commonwealth. I flatter myself that our fellow-citizens will continue to manifest the same regard to order, and will abide in you, gentlemen, as

the guardians of their rights, to adopt such measures for their relief and safety, as your wisdom shall dictate, and the constitution of our country justify.

We can hardly conceive that in the present state of France and England, the members of our government can have any temptation to continue the war. We hope they will perceive the danger of being involved in the politics and quarrels of Europe—that they will provide for the common defence, and make no attempts to extend our territory either by conquest or purchase, or to allure the subjects of foreign powers to become citizens of the U. S. That they will protect the Indian tribes in their rightful possessions; and that they will seek peace in the spirit of candour and reconciliation, and impose no unreasonable restraints hereafter upon commercial enterprise. We may then hope to become once more, a prosperous and united people.

I have received a letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, which enclosed a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of that state, proposing that an amendment of the constitution of the U. S. shall be adopted, by which the term of service of the senators in congress shall be reduced from six to four years; these papers will be laid before you.

As we have been selected by our constituents to the offices in which we have now engaged, they have a right to expect that we shall pursue a disinterested, an impartial course of conduct, and guard their interest with steadiness and fidelity. Whatever claims we make to patriotism, if we appear solicitous for our own advancement, or endeavour by unfair methods to ensure the success of a party we belong to, our fellow-citizens may well doubt our sincerity, when we pretend to an anxious concern for the public good.

The real patriot makes no sacrifice of truth or duty to gain the confidence of the people, nor will he deviate from the strictest rules of integrity to effect any purpose how important soever it may seem to the interest of his country—he wishes that the state and nation may prosper whoever directs their affairs, and is content with his own proportion of the public happiness.

Divers subjects, interesting to particular sections of the state, or to individuals, were postponed at the close of the last session of the general court, from the want of sufficient time to discuss them—I presume they will now receive the attention to which they are entitled. If any matters of importance shall occur to me, of which you, gentlemen, may not be informed, or which may seem to escape your recollection, I will communicate them by a message.

CALEB STRONG.

May 30, 1814.

From the Boston Repository.

We have inserted in our paper to-day a letter from Matthew Lyon to the President, relative to one Thornton Posey, a Lieut. Colonel in the United States army. Because we do not wish to give currency to so undefined a charge, either against Posey, or the President for appointing him, we here give a statement of the story on which the charge is founded, that the friends of either may have an opportunity to refute it. The editor of this paper has in his possession a narrative of the circumstances in which Posey is implicated, handed to him by a friend in whose integrity he places perfect confidence, and who has at least had an opportunity to be acquainted with the current belief of the place where the transaction is said to have happened. In the narrative it is stated, that more than two years ago, at Vincennes, Posey, then a captain, had put Lt. Jennings under arrest, for an alleged disobedience of orders, and confined him with criminals, where he was treated with great indignity and cruelty. On trial, by a court-martial, Jennings was honourably acquitted, and the court further declared that they considered most of the charges groundless and vexatious.

In his turn Posey was arrested by Lt. Wheelock, on several very serious charges, but on various pretences his arrest was for some time suspended. Jennings was a material witness, and in the meantime was confined by severe sickness. "One day," the narrative states, "his waiter had not left him more than 5 minutes according to his account, lying on his bunk, before he heard the report of two pistols one directly after the other. He immediately went to the door, and met Thornton Posey going out at it, who exclaimed, 'I know what I have done,' and rushed out of the quarters, mounted his horse, and had not been heard of in that quarter for 16 months. On entering the room, Jennings was found stretched on the floor, dying, having received two wounds, one in the breast and the other in the side. The pistols were lying on the floor."

Jennings was at that post, in the public service, at a great distance from his friends, and it was not there even known where they resided. For this reason, probably, less inquiry was made than would otherwise have been. The grand jury of the place, however, found an indictment against Posey for murder, and Lt. Wheelock forwarded a new set of charges against him, among which was one for the murder of Lt. Jennings; and it had been ascertained by the writer of the narrative that these charges had been received at the War Department. The narrative adds, "I have since been informed, that a sham trial has been had on the charges against Posey, without summoning the officer who arrested him, or any of his witnesses." He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major, and April 30, 1813, was appointed Lt. Colonel.

MR. LYON'S LETTER.

From the Spirit of '76, May 17.

Copy of a letter to the President of the U. States, dated Eddyville, (Kentucky,) April 16, 1814.

SIR,

Last evening Thornton Posey, who holds your commission as Lt. Colonel in the army of the U. S. arrived here.

I think it not more than two years since this wretch, when a captain, perpetrated a most atrocious and cowardly MURDER—on a brother officer under his command at Vincennes, a town in Indiana Territory, not far from this, (now under the government of his father) and then deserted his post. Until very lately he has not been heard of in this neighbourhood since, unless by the news-paper accounts of his promotion, previous to which it was understood his name was struck off from the list of the officers of the army, and he had taken refuge in some foreign country. It was improper to appoint the father to a station where he might protect or pardon his murderous son, or where a painful duty might oblige him to bring that son to justice. You could not be ignorant of all those circumstances—Was it, sir, with a view to insult the feelings of the people of this country, who think murder a crime which ought not to be pardoned, or pass unnoticed, that this monster was sent among them with regimentals and plumage furnished from the hard earnings of the American people! Sent, I say, because I understand six official letters waited for him in the post-office, mostly backed by men in high stations.

If sir, this assassin was sent here to promote the recruiting service, I can assure you whoever sent him will be disappointed. We frequently hear the preachers talk of regions more fit for this recruiting officer. However depraved the people of this country may be thought, their sense of decency, propriety, honour and morality, will always teach them to detest and abhor the villain who sily goes to his unarmed fellow-officer and blows his brains out.

In that country whose want of morality we so much complain of, an Earl of Ferris was executed for the murder of his servant. It is not uncommon to read accounts from there, of men of great property and

high station suffering death for murders they had committed some of them long before. However we may detest the conduct and character of George III. he has not been charged with being the patron of the sly, cowardly murderer of his officers.

I am, sir, as I ever have been, a friend to the nation's honour and happiness.

M. LYON.

FOREIGN.

DETAILS

From Halifax papers received at Portsmouth.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Sunday, April 10.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814.

Despatches have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the ABDICATION of the crowns of France and Italy, by Napoleon Buonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation:

"The allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France."

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the — day of April, 1814."

The Imperial Court of Paris.

Decree, that they adhere unanimously, to the dethronement of Buonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the senate of the 3d instant, and that faithful to the fundamental laws of the Kingdom, they desire with all their heart, the return of the head of the house of Bourbon, to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

(Signed) SEGUIER, DUPLES.

Foreign Office, April 16.

A despatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst:

PARIS, APRIL 13.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the allied sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege; but as the Bourbon family had been a long time resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the prince regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his royal highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British mission here present attended, and with the field marshals of the empire were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

This morning's mail arrived at post office in Lombard-st. direct from Paris. The utmost possible tranquillity prevailed in that capital. Great harmony among all ranks. Adhesions to the new government flow in daily. Sir C. Stewart had left Paris on a special mission to M. Soult and Ld. Wellington. Buonaparte continues at Fontainebleau—his excuse is a cutaneous disorder, which requires the use of the bath. The Arch Duchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, has not joined him, she is at Rambouillet, with her son, and is about to have an interview with her father, the Emperor of Austria.

Courier, April 18.

The first mail, from Paris direct, arrived this morning. We received Paris papers to the 17th, containing intelligence of great interest & importance.

The provisional government is dissolved, and by a decree of the senate, the government of the kingdom has been conferred upon Monsieur, until the arrival of Louis XVIII and his acceptance of the constitution.

The decree was presented to him by the senate in a body, on the evening of the 14th. M. Talleyrand made an appropriate speech, to which Monsieur replied.

The emperor of Austria entered Paris in style on the 18th. He was met by the emperor Alexander and king of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and received at the barrier by Monsieur and an immense concourse of persons. His imperial majesty took up his residence at the hotel Charost, since called the Borghese palace.

Many of the attendants of Buonaparte have refused to accompany him, even his favorite Mameluke—Generals Bertrand and Desnouettes, and one more officer, go with him.

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PARIS, April 14.

"Monsieur has received to-day, at eight in the evening, the Senate and the Legislative Body."

"The Senate was presented to His Royal Highness by the Prince of Benevento, its President, who said—

"Monseigneur—The Senate brings to your Royal Highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august House to the throne of France.—Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on public liberty, which are the only securities for the happiness and liberty of all. "Monseigneur—The Senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently more calm in the limits of its duties is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your Royal Highness will read in our hearts through the reserve of our language: each of us, as a Frenchman, has joined in those feelings and profound emotions, which have accompanied you, ever since your entrance into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV."

"For myself, my lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be the interpreter of its sentiments to your royal highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment.—The most delightful in fact are those in which

we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love."

London, April 8.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa it is now said, does not accompany Buonaparte to Elba, but retires to Guastalla, in Italy, where she will reside, and take the title of Archduchess of Guastalla. It seems probable that a formal divorce will, at no distant period, be pronounced between them.

Louis XVIII. having declared his readiness to accept the French crown and constitution, under such arrangement as the authorities of the country shall think fit, his majesty, it is expected, will depart in a few days. His royal highness the Duke of Clarence, admiral of the fleet, is to command the Royal yacht, which has been ordered by the admiralty to be prepared for the occasion.

His majesty, we understand, would prefer being crowned at Rheims, according to the custom of the kings his ancestors; but the cathedral is too old and decayed. The ceremony is, however, to be performed by the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, who is upwards of ninety years old. His Majesty will be accompanied to France by the Duchess of Angoulême, Count de la Catre his secretary Duc de Grammont, and a select number of the Emigrant Nobility.

Her Majesty is expected to be in town, to be present at the fête to be given to Louis XVIII. by the Prince Regent.

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This island, destined for the future residence of Bonaparte, on a pension, as it is said of 24 or 25,000l. sterling per ann. is situated in the Mediterranean, between the island of Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, it is from 25 to 30 leagues in circuit, with a population of 13,700 souls; it contains two excellent harbors, Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone.

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LONDON, APRIL 6.

Glorious termination of the war.

Babylon the great has fallen! Paris the proud city of philosophy, has bowed her neck to the conqueror. "After a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French Empire in the hands of the allied sovereigns; a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin and Liabon, by the Desolator of Europe." Buonaparte was out-manœuvred; he was cut off from Paris. His separate corps were destroyed in detail. King Joseph, as he is still impudently called, issued a proclamation, stating that the Arch Duchess (the Empress) and her son had been sent to a place of safety. He took the command of the troops, and was defeated under the walls of Paris, on the 30th ult. The city immediately capitulated, and the next morning, was entered by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg, at the head of their respective troops.

This sudden and "astounding" news, burst on us with the roar of cannon yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The dispatch had just then arrived, brought by Captain Harris, Sir Charles Stewart's aid-de-camp. A letter was instantly despatched by Earl Bathurst to the Lord Mayor; and in the evening the Extraordinary Gazette containing the particulars, was published.

APRIL 19.

All prisoners of war in France are to be released without delay.

Some conversation took place yesterday in Parliament upon the papers relative to the negotiation at Ghastillon. On account of the late glorious events ministers deemed it improper to produce them now, a new negotiation having commenced, which promises the happiest results. Perhaps it would be wise to keep those papers in the darkest recesses of the foreign office. They would, indeed, exhibit to us the frantic obstinacy of Buonaparte, in persisting in demands of the most extravagant nature; but then, the satisfaction we might derive from

this document, would be counteracted by the proofs which the other papers would afford us that the allies did really entertain the intention of making peace with this scourge of the human race.

This day the first mail leaves the general post office for Paris via Dover; instead of two as in former times, four packets are to sail weekly.

APRIL 11.

The allied sovereigns entered Paris at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 31st March, and the Emperor Alexander immediately entered Talleyrand's house as his headquarters. If we couple this fact with others which immediately followed, it would seem, as indeed we have no doubt that it was, that some previous understanding and correspondence had existed between Talleyrand and the allied sovereigns, and that the measures which were subsequently adopted, such as the dethronement of Buonaparte, the formation of a provisional government, &c. were previously fully agreed upon.

Indeed, there appears to be too much facility, and too much tranquillity, to admit of the supposition that these events were merely the sudden suggestions of the moment. Talleyrand is as well known for his intriguing character as for his acknowledged ability in business. He has very few equals in either. Buonaparte was indebted to him for the greater part of his success in the early part of his career; and the same hand has now deprived him of his throne. He has truly fallen by the former instruments of his glory and wickedness.

The Russian fleet now at Chatham will, it is supposed, very speedily return to Cronstadt.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracted from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Wednesday, sixth of April.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution presented to it by the provisional government, in execution of the act of the Senate of the 1st instant.

Art. 1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last king, and after him the other members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new preserve theirs hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The king shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the king.

5. The king, the senate, and the legislative body, concur in making of laws—plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the legislative body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the legislative body. The king can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the king is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immovable, & hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the king. The present senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizens, are maintained and form part of this number.

The actual endowment of the senate and the senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasury. The senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood, are by right members of the senate. The functions of a senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 31.

8. The senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the legislative body the same number of deputies it sent thither. The deputies who sat at the legislative body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserved their pay. In future they shall be

chosen immediately by the electoral bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the deputies to the legislative body is fixed at five years. The new election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. The legislative body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The king may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it; but in the latter case another legislative body must be formed, in three months at least by the electoral colleges.

11. The legislative body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The senate, legislative body, electoral colleges and assemblies of cantons, elect their president from among themselves.

13. No members of the senate, or legislative body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the senate, or legislative body, belongs exclusively to the senate.

14. The ministers may be members either of the senate or legislative body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right; no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the legislative body & the senate. The land-tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the legislative body and the senate, at the opening of the sitting of the legislative body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges. The institution of juries is preserved, as well as publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The judges are for life, and irremovable, except the justices of the peace and the judges of commerce. The commissioners and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The court of cassation, the courts of appeal, and the tribunals of the first instance propose to the king three candidates for each place of judge vacant in their body. The king names the first presidents and the public ministry of the courts & the tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honors and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the governments are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the illegal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigor, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled Civil Code of the French.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed. This oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

ceive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed)
Prince de Benevento, President; Counts de Valence and de Pastoret; Secretaries; the Prince Arch-treasurer; Counts Aréel, Barbe Marbois, Emery, Barthelemy Baudouin, Buonaparte, Gornet, Carbonara, Le Grand, Chasseloup, Chollet, Coland, Davaoust, de Oregory, Decroly, Depere, Dembarre, Dahnberst, Destatt, Tracy, d'Harville, d'Hedonville, Fabre (de l'Ande), Ferrin, Dubois Du-hais, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin de Neville, Jaucourt, Klein, Jouran, Auhert, Lambrecht, Lanjussat, Lojeas, Lebron, de Rochemont, Lemerier, Meerman, de Lespense, de Mautabon, Lennor, Larache, de Mailleville, Redou, Reger Ducos, Pere, Tacher, Porcher, de Rechenbourg, de Ponte Couland, Saur, Rigal, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte Suzanne, Sieyes, Schimmelpenninck, Van de Vandegelder, Van de Pel, Venturi, Voubois, Duc de Valmy Ville-tarde, Vimar, Van Zaylen, Van Nyevelt.

RESTORATION OF FERDINAND VII.

Foreign Office, April 16.

A despatch of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

Madrid, March 29.

My Lord,
On the 28th inst. a courier arrived from Catalonia, with a letter from King Ferdinand VII. to the Regency, containing the gratifying intelligence of his arrival at Gerona, in perfect health, on the 24th inst.—His Majesty concludes his letter by expressing his satisfaction at finding himself restored to his country, and surrounded by a people & by an army whose fidelity towards him has been equally generous and persevering.

No words can convey a just impression of joy and enthusiasm with which this intelligence was received at Madrid. The feeling manifested by the inhabitants of the capital upon this occasion, affords a most satisfactory testimony of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to their legitimate sovereign.

The same courier brought from Gen. Copons, the commander in chief of Catalonia, a letter, in which he states, that having learnt that the King was to be at Perpignan on the 20th inst. and to continue his journey to Gerona, by the route of Figueras, he had proceeded to Bascaia, upon the banks of the river Fluvia, in order to make the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception; that on the 24th the King presented himself on the left bank of the river Fluvia, escorted by Marshal Soult and a detachment of French troops; that the French troops having halted, and his Majesty having crossed the river with his suite, composed of Spaniards only, Gen. Copons advanced with his troops to receive the King, and attended him to Gerona.

It appears that the King was accompanied by his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, but that his brother, the Infant Don Carlos, had remained at Figueras, on account of indisposition; he was however, expected to join the King on the following day.

I beg to offer to your Lordship my most cordial congratulations upon an event which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne of Spain; and it cannot but be gratifying to the British nation to reflect that this is not less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valor and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance and loyalty of the Spanish people.

I have the honor to be, &c.
H. WELLESLEY,
The Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

Halifax was illuminated on the arrival of the news there. A part of the fleet which sailed from Cork, April 10; has arrived at Halifax.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, BOSTON,
Saturday Evening, June 4.

A gentleman arrived in town this day from Burlington, who favored me with a Montreal paper of the 28th ult. containing London dates to the evening of the 23d of April, and Paris to the 18th—three days later than by the arrival at Halifax—received by an arrival at Quebec.

Correspondence, May 31.

The Dover troop ship with soldiers and seamen, in 31 days from England, is below, the forerunner of the fleet.

Paris, April 18th.

"Nothing more clearly" proves how guilty those persons have made themselves, who have dared to intercept the orders and the despatches of Government since the 1st of this month, than the new and edition of blood which took place at Toulouse on the 10th inst.

The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the Provisional Government to give him a speedy knowledge of the great events which have restored Peace to France and Europe, not having received any information of them, accepted the battle, and new wreaths of cypress are found to fresh laurels. The two armies so full of mutual esteem, the consequence of valor, have engaged each other, and the French troops, after an heroic resistance had evacuated Toulouse. We have to regret the death of Gen. Taupin, General of Division, and the severe wounds of Generals Harispe and Bourot, Gen. Berlier and Gasquet, the col. of the 10th infantry of the line, and M. Morincourt commanding battalion of Artillery are also wounded."

The Courier, who carried to the South of France the news of Buonaparte's dethronement, having been detained upon the road, it is affirmed that on the 11th there was a bloody battle between Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult, the allies remained masters of the field of battle.

The indisposition of Buonaparte had at first appeared very serious, and Dr. Courisac repaired to Fontainebleau, but the patient is doing better, and he was decidedly to set off to day to the place of his destination. He is accompanied by the English Col. Campbell, the Russian Gen. Ideswaloff, a Prussian and Austrian General, and an escort of 1500 men of the allied troops.

It is affirmed that the fate of the Roman states and of Tuscany is determined—the former are to be given back to the Pope, and Tuscany will be restored to the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg.

April 17th.

This morning Buonaparte at last set off from Fontainebleau.

It is affirmed that he yesterday demanded three Libraries, that of Fontainebleau, that of the Council of State, and his private Library at the Thuilleries, and besides, all his carriages, to the number of 160.

April 16th.

It is said that Buonaparte set off at length on the 15th, at four in the afternoon, for the Isle Elba.

Fontainebleau, April 15th, A. M. Buonaparte, tho' sick, reads every day the Paris papers. His hand trembles while he reads them, and his unsteady eye rapidly runs over them. He seems to look for the extravagant & ridiculous praises, with which they did not cease to load him. Alas, he finds there now only tardy and painful truths. His physical and moral dejection shews with what anxiety he supports the burthen, and how impatient he is under it.

Sometimes forgetting that he has acted his part, and that he has ceased to be the hero, *par excellence*, he flies into a passion and threatens with the height of his anger, the audacious wretches who dare to speak to him so disrespectfully.

Then coming to himself and recollecting that he is no longer the redoubtable Napoleon, he exclaims in agony, "If I had been told 3 years ago, an hundredth part of what I hear now, I should be still upon the Throne."

The foregoing is all the information the paper contains worth communicating. Nothing of American affairs is even mentioned.

Pontremouth, Eng. April 18th.

The Eagle 74, Ad. Franchais, is to sail immediately from the Downs to escort the King of France to Boulogne.

The King of France entered London on the 20th April, in his Royal Character, and was received at the house appointed for the purpose, by the Prince Regent, who addressed him.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were in London 17th April. No news had been received of the arrival of Messrs. Clay and Russell.

The latest accounts from London state, that 25,000 troops were about embarking for Quebec, and 10,000 for Halifax.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNEAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 11.

The Enemy Retires.

On Tuesday evening a letter received by his Excellency the from Sir Leonard, informing additional force of the enemy, of a 74, a Frigate and three sloops, had arrived in the Potomac above Point Patuxent.

Now the great contest in

over it is time for America to direct their attention more particularly to their own situation, and ascertain how their interests are promoted by seeking an alliance with the fallen tyrant of France. A year has been solicited to the claims of justice; and our petitions, humble as they were treated with the most neglect, it never once seems the feelings of our administration less excite their resentment, rating as they were in the and urged on by the same ambition, every failure of ways appeared to be sincere by the other, until the fortune of the battle has left the rulers, no room for hope. whole civilized world has been ed for the attainment and of its liberties, against a terrible than was ever before in pursuit of military fame, pot more unprincipled than suffered to scourge his country alone has continued his interests, and aided his holy career. Mortifying, reflection to a great portion of the national treasury, what they never have the force of argument, or of truth, to convince the brethren of the impolicy of the nation. Reason, when opposed to strong passions and prejudices, and these, it must be the agents which have unpleasant and truly awed. Our war has continued, and unless we are greatly would perplex the most advocates to point out the which have resulted from If disasters and disgrace national debt, an useless money, the effusion of blood, a not to enterprise, destruction, burthensome exactions, millions of property, maintained among its advent indeed experienced them, not degree. We may the war has established racter, and that the harvest therefrom from the ocean more abundant than what is this in comparison manifest feigning the contained? This, however, which democracy should for against a naval ex- its force was directed, ments had proved its splendour of its atch rulers in their politics been governed by prin- never be reconciled to and of consistency of their warmest support, their minds to see the- has advantageous, and than the one former Messrs. Monroe and I the points to controversy, ed an arrangement w- highly advantageous to the nation. This, how- ed by the president, it- lity of submitting it, of his constitutional they obtain an aban- principles, on the p- for which they have then they might ha- have; but now we- a treaty will be con- abandonment. What

POET'S CORNER

THE FIELD OF BATTLE

The night—the combat's rage is o'er,
The watch fires blaze from hill to hill,
The bugle note is heard no more,
But all is solemn, hush'd and still;
Save where some faint and mournful tone,
Swells on the midnight breeze, a dying moan.

How changed the scene, where morn beheld,
A gallant host in bright array;
While martial notes exulting swell'd
To cheer the brave on danger's way;
And hope and valor bade the pulse beat high,
Thrill'd the warm heart, and fired the kindling eye.

Now the pale beams, by moonlight shed,
A field of blood disclose,
Where on the chill and lowly bed,
The martyr'd brave repose,
And the dead calm, the desolate suspense,
With nameless horror chills the shuddering sense.

Thousands are here who sprang to arms,
When the shrill clarion peal'd the strain,
By danger's call, or glory's charms,
Ne'er to be roas'd again.
Even now, while shades and stillness reign,
A viewless band are near—the Spirits of the slain.

Whence came that deep tremendous sound,
Whence broke that flash intensely bright?
Bursting the midnight calm profound,
A cannon peal disturbs the night;
'Tis past and deeper is the gloom,
And all again is silent as the tomb.

Gleaming by fits on shiver'd steel,
A quivering light the moon-beams throw,
And through the broken clouds reveal
Full many a sight of death and woe;
Gleaming on pallid forms around,
Stretch'd on the soldier's bier, the cold and dewy ground.

Midnight and death o'er all the soil,
A fearful deep repose have spread;
Worn with long hours of martial toil,
The living slumber with the dead,
Nor hear the wounded faintly sigh,
Nor dream of those who round them bleed and die.

Rest, slumberers, rest!—the morn shall wake;
And ye to arms again shall rise!
Your sleep the clarion call shall break,
And life and hope shall fire your eyes—
But, oh! what thousands strew the battle plain,
Whom day-spring ne'er shall wake, nor war note rouse again.

From the American Friend, printed at Marietta, (O.)

Died on the Alabama river, in the 24th year of his age, on the evening of the 15th of February last, Lieutenant JOSEPH M. WILCOX, of the 3d Regt. U. States Infantry.

He was the son of Gen. Joseph Wilcox of this town, a respectable officer of the revolution; formerly from Connecticut.

Lieut. Wilcox was appointed a Cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, at the age of 17 years.

In the winter of 1811-12 he was appointed at the age of 21 years a 1st Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of the U. States Infantry.

The circumstances attending the untimely fall of this gallant and most promising young officer, are peculiar. It is but justice to his memory that they should be made known.

Public sentiment will always do justice to the fame of men whose elevated rank in the army or in public life, have made them long the objects of general observation.—But will the merits however great, of a young man, in the humble and subordinate command of a lieutenant, in the line, be duly and generally appreciated?

Among those who are best acquainted with Lieut. Wilcox—who have experienced the urbanity of his manners—the benevolence of his heart and the strength of his friendship; among those of his brother soldiers, who for nearly two years were the observers of his exemplary attention to the duties of his profession—who knew his skill and who had seen the beamings of that gallant spirit, which he so greatly possessed—among such he surely will not be forgotten—in the language of his friend and brother officer, "his fame will never die." Not will that people, which, more perhaps than any other on earth, delights in the gallantry of its sons, suffer his name to pass unremembered to the tomb.

The brief narrative of the events which immediately preceded and followed his death, were communicated by an officer in the 3d Regt. to the friends of the deceased, and by them permitted to be published.

The savages, during the month of January from the neighborhood of the Tombigbee and Alabama, had been very active in their warfare, and in small parties made frequent hostile incursions down those rivers. Lt. Wilcox was in consequence detached, with 20 men, to defend the post of Fort White, and to oppose the progress of the Indians. This he did with distinguished gallantry; having gone out in pursuit of them two days after taking possession of his command. He fell in with about 20 of them, whom he overpowered and put to flight. During this time Col. Russell who commanded the force in that quarter, was advised that a body of 4 or 500 hostile Indians were embodied on the Cahaba. In consequence of this information he ordered his whole disposable force which was at Fort Claiborne, to hold themselves in readiness to march on the 1st of February for their town.—Lieut. Wilcox was likewise directed with his command to form a junction with Col. Russell, which on the second of February, at a place called the cross roads, he effected.—The force under Col. Russell at this place consisted of so much of the 3d regiment as could be with safety devoted to the object in view, and of a detachment of militia; amounting in the whole to 500 men: On the 4th of same month, the march was recommenced. As the wilderness through which these troops were required to pass, was extremely difficult to traverse, and was absolutely impracticable for carriages, they were furnished only with rations to subsist them, until the 7th inclusive; and Capt. Dinkins of the 3d regiment with two boat loads of provisions and 60 men was dispatched up the Alabama with orders to effect a junction with the main force at or below the town. This arrangement was supposed to ensure the perfect safety of the corps in regard to sustenance, as the guide employed, professed to be perfectly acquainted with the whole country, and particularly with the situation, course and distance of the town to be attacked, which he positively affirmed to be only 60 miles.

After a continued march of 4 days a strong sensation of alarm was felt at not reaching the Cahaba; for in truth the most painful ignorance and uncertainty was felt as to the country and the situation in which the troops then were. They had then fasted 24 hours and had marched 120, instead of 60 miles; and not having any advice from Captain Dinkins, they could make no certain calculation upon any supplies short of Fort Claiborne. In this dilemma a council of war was convened, at which it was determined to return with all possible expedition to Fort Claiborne, depending for their scanty subsistence in the mean time, upon horseflesh. But an important difficulty intervened; some means must be adopted to communicate with Capt. Dinkins or his danger would be imminent and perhaps the destruction of his command inevitable.

Col. Russell was fully aware of the patriotism and determined resolution of Lt. Wilcox; he proposed to him to take a small canoe and 3 picked men and descend the Alabama—taking orders to Capt. Dinkins to return to Fort Claiborne.—At this time, all were distressingly ignorant of the course and rapidity of the current of the river and of their distance from the mouth of the Cahaba, but judged the distance of the little army from the mouth of the Cahaba to be not more than 15 miles. In pursuance of the proposal, and agreeable to the ardent desire of his commander, Lt. Wilcox set off at 11 P. M. of the night of the 10th in a small canoe with Corporal Simson, one man from his own regiment, and one militia man.—After rowing about ten miles the canoe struck a log and upset: On this occasion one of their muskets was lost and all their ammunition, except a few cartridges, which 1 of the men had in his pocket, got wet. Not deterred by this accident, the Lieutenant righted his canoe and proceeded down the river; every moment expecting to get into the Alabama, and in the constant hope of meeting Capt. Dinkins. After rowing all that night and the day following without intermission, the little party found themselves at 4 o'clock P. M. in full view of an Indian town on the right bank of the Cahaba; in an instant the whole town seemed in motion; and Indians to the number of 150 according to their computation, appeared in sight in full pursuit. The exertions of the party were increased, and such was their velocity that two only of the Indians were enabled to head them; these fired but without effect; half an hour after passing the town they reached the Alabama; having run as many as 120 miles instead of the distance supposed of 15 miles. They continued rowing about 9 miles, when it being then dark, they met 3 canoes; these they hailed, but without answer. Without ceasing they continued to row the whole of that night and the next day, until 12 o'clock, when they halted for one half hour on the east bank of the Alabama. Here the Lieut. made an equal partition of the last remains of a small scanty allowance he had reserved for himself, and set off again, continuing their course uninterruptedly, until 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th, when they met two Indian canoes, having on board 10 savages; this was fearful odds indeed!—as soon as the Indians discovered them, they gave their war whoop and put to shore on different sides. The Lieutenant and his men landed also 12 or 15 rods above them, on the west bank, intending to wait and pass them under cover of the night; but this they were not permitted to do, for at dusk the savages had advanced and commenced a most furious attack. The little band defended themselves with extraordinary bravery until they had killed two of their opponents, and beat off the Indians, but they effected their escape in the Lieutenant's canoe! The Lieut. then promptly determined to resort to the cane brake until the moon should rise, then to construct a raft of cane, and pass the river. They traversed this dismal swamp until 12 o'clock, when they found themselves on the river bank 2 miles above their battle ground; here they constructed a raft but it was insecure; they lost another musket, and the remainder of their ammunition got entirely wet. In this situation, surrounded by enemies; deserted by one of their party; astonished at not meeting Capt. Dinkins, and with neither food nor ammunition, on the morning of the 13th they thought of steering an easterly course until they should intersect the Georgia road, hoping in that way to escape; but the safety of Capt. Dinkins might depend upon their meeting him, & the party a gain determined to construct a wooden raft and float down the Alabama. They constructed their raft and retired to the cane brake, intending to secure themselves there until dark; but about 3 o'clock P. M. one of the men went to the river bank and discovered a canoe rowed by ten savages coming down the river towards them. The danger of discovery was imminent; and the party determined in this critical situation to attempt to reach the Georgia road. They accordingly set out and travelled all that night, but did not reach the Highlands which border the river bottoms, until the morning of the 14th. At this time they were exhausted by fasting & fatigue. They were without compass, and the day was cloudy. They were compelled to abandon their object, and set out on their return to the raft. They found their raft again, and about three o'clock in the afternoon of the fifteenth, as they were preparing to re-embark on the raft—a canoe with 8 savages, drove insight coming up the river directly towards them.—These savages immediately landed and surrounded the Lieut. and his remaining two men. At their first fire, Corporal Simpson was wounded in the knee.—Poor were their means of defence, for their ammunition being wet neither musket nor rifle would fire, but the conflict was still protracted by every means which desperate courage could suggest, until their gallant leader was shot through the body: And he even then, though mortally wounded, pursued one of the savages into his canoe, knocked him down with his rifle, & with wonderful exertion threw him into the river. At this juncture the only survivor of this heroic little band, lost sight of his brave Lieut. and crept unperceived into a thick cane brake—expecting every moment to share with his Lieut. and corporal that fate, from which there seemed no practicable means—no human power sufficient to protect him.

Oh! fortune how capricious are thy favors! How inscrutable, Almighty God, are all thy ways! Few minutes more, and this excellent young officer and his brave comrades would both have been saved!

While the tragic scene was yet unfinished Capt. Dinkins with his detachment came in sight—so sudden was the retreat of the Indians, and their alarm so excessive, that all their spoils, their Tomahawks, and Scalping Knives yet reeking in blood were left behind.

What a spectacle for a man of feeling!—Before him lay extended his gallant friend and brother officer weltering in his blood; his brave and faithful corporal beside him—their skulls split with tomahawks, with the horrid barbarity characteristic of savage warfare!—Life still lingering with them: But in ten minutes the hand of friendship closed their eyes forever. His body was taken to Fort Claiborne and there buried with the honors of War.—His sufferings—his bravery—his exalted worth and elevated character, gave peculiar point to the solemnities of his interment.

ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE PACKETS.

The subscribers have commenced running their packets regularly between this City and Baltimore, and will be happy in accommodating ladies and gentlemen who may be travelling to or from either of the above places. Of their exertions to insure safe and quick passages, it is deemed needless to speak, as the establishment is of long standing and well known.—They will therefore content themselves with observing, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to render every thing agreeable to those who may favour them with their company. The cost of passage and-fare must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answerable for packages and letters committed to the care of the hands.

Sensible of the liberal encouragement which they have received in

The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shown to the repeated requests made for such persons to call and adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate claims, legal measures will be resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at the lowest market prices, they will be able to dispose of on accommodating terms. George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Vachel Johnson, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Vachel Johnson, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

G. Shaw, HAS FOR SALE,

Assen Cambric of various qualities and prices, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Silk Stockings, do. Gause do. Gentlemen's do. do. White Dimity, Diapers, Black Crape, Dress Clothes, &c. &c. June 2.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants. For sale at this Office. April 2.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application, in the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette of Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Simmons should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements thereto as prayed.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition, in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

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Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

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Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

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Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application, in the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette of Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Simmons should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements thereto as prayed.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. Annapolis, April 28, 1814.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1814.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TALLEYRAND.

TALLEYRAND and CAMBACERES, it appears have declared in favour of the Bourbons. This might have been rationally expected whenever the destinies of Paris were decided. The fate of the "Mistress of the World," as Frenchmen enthusiastically and impudently hoped to behold her, has at length been fixed—and multitudes, who only waited for his cast of the die, have doubtless already mounted the white cockade. At this interesting crisis, the following letter from THE BELGIAN TRAVELLER, (letter 82, page 346,) will be read with equal curiosity & satisfaction.

LETTER.

PARIS, MARCH 1805.

My Lord,

Several friends of Talleyrand, since my arrival here, had hinted that he desired to see me, and offered to introduce me to his acquaintance. I have, however, from various motives, hesitated to converse with a man who never had any principles of his own, but who acted according to circumstances—was a traitor with La Fayette, a Jacobin with Brissot, a friend of equality with Robespierre, a republican with the Directory, and a slave under Buonaparte. But yesterday his cousin, the Prince de Chalais, called upon me, and pressed me much to come and dine with him to-day, and to meet the political luminary of the 19th century.

During dinner nothing particular occurred, except that Talleyrand paid some compliments to the consistency and constancy of the adherents of the house of Bourbon, whose misfortunes, as a citizen of the world, he sincerely lamented. When coffee and liquors had been served up, he said to me, "in my cousin's library there are some curious books I want to shew you, as you pass here for a kind of savant—will you walk up stairs with me?"

When in the library he said—"you have now been here near three months, and though a friend of mine, Baron du M. invited you to call upon me the first week after your arrival, I have not until this time had the pleasure of seeing you—and had it not been for the complaisance of my cousin, you would have gone away without affording me what I so much desired, a moment's conversation with you." When I assured him that I was equally flattered and honoured by the condescension of such an eminent statesman, he replied—"Well, then, I will speak to you frankly, and without disguise, not caring whether what I tell you here should remain behind us in the room, or go abroad."

"From my agents," said Talleyrand, "I knew who you were, and your business here, before you left Holland. You are sent here by Count de—, the minister of Louis XVIII. to discover the spirit of the country—of Buonaparte's civil functionaries, as well as of his military commanders." Without waiting for a reply, he continued, "Tell me sincerely, what opinion has that unfortunate prince of me, of my patriotism, and of my principles?" Upon my assurance that I had not seen Louis XVIII. for seven years, or any of his ministers since 1799, he said rather abruptly, "but you correspond with them. You received a letter two days ago from Count de—, which I might have stopped—can you deny it?" I told him that I had several correspondents, but all I could assert was, that my letters never had any political speculation in them. "Then," said he, "my copyist has misinformed me. Here is the copy of your letter. In it you are not only questioned about France as it is, but asked to penetrate into futurity, and to discover what it is to become hereafter, at the death of the Emperor."

When I declared that I did not remember ever to have received such a letter, he interrupted me by saying, "let us converse with sincerity, and without artifice." You have received such a letter, and in the postscript was the following question: "can Talleyrand a man of rank and talents, who has no great crimes to reproach himself with, be sincerely attached to a government of ill-bred upstarts, of middling capacity, accused and guilty of enormities?" "If such a question had been asked, tell me," said I, "what answer should I have given?" You might have said, that I am always a gentleman in sentiment as well as by birth, but that I love my country and its glory above every thing—that the prince whom I judged capable and willing to promote it, whether a Louis XVIII, Louis XIX, or a Napoleon the First, should always find in me an obedient servant and a firm adherent. That during the whole period of the revolution, I never was the adherent of any particular faction, but spoke and wrote for every party that I supposed inclined like myself. I will lay my whole political life open to the scrutiny even of my most inveterate enemies, and I will defy them to discover any where the partisan, while every act of mine proves the true patriot. Had fortune placed Louis XVIII. upon the throne, now occupied by Napoleon the First, he would have found in me the same faithful, and I dare say, disinterested servant, as long as I had observed, that he was sincerely bent on promoting the grandeur and happiness of my country.

Even should I have the misfortune to survive the present sovereign of France, Louis XVIII. from the opinion I have recently formed of his liberality and patriotism, may count upon my humble services, adherence and attachment; because, with all other men of any historical or practical information, I am convinced, that the first Buonaparte upon the throne of France will also be the last, and that, with Napoleon the First, the Buonapartian dynasty will descend into its native and original obscurity. All Frenchmen who wish for the splendour and tranquillity of their country, and who have no interest or inclination to see the renewal of the disasters France has experienced since the revolution, must desire a Bourbon, for a successor of Buonaparte. The French monarchy is now established upon a more firm foundation than it has been since the middle of the reign of Louis XIV. but it requires also a great firmness of character in its sovereign to prevent factions from undermining a throne erected upon the ruins of their power."

"I asked him whether I could write to that friend, whom he supposed my correspondent, the particulars of our conversation. "You are at full liberty," replied Talleyrand, "to communicate to him sentiments which I have not concealed even from the Emperor of the French, who esteems me for my frankness, though he is not flattered with my views of the continuance of his dynasty, as he firmly believes, that the fortune which has elevated him in such an unexampled manner, will also make him the chief of a new dynasty, and support the supremacy of his family after his death."

I have heard from others, that Talleyrand, has in reality, more than once advised Buonaparte not to look beyond the grave for the continuance of his authority, and that he has, more than once, in Madam Buonaparte's drawing room, been publicly rebuked for his opinion. "Should a Bourbon ever possess my throne," said Buonaparte, "he will hang you with every other counsellor, minister, general, or public functionary, who have been my servants, or avowed themselves my subjects." "Sire," answered Talleyrand, "should he act so imprudently, he will strangle his own grandeur in its cradle. Misfortunes must have made the Bourbons wiser than to begin with hanging before they are securely established on the throne. If they are prudent and patriotic, they will entirely forget the interregnum, and every thing

that has occurred during it, from the 10th Aug. 1792, to the day of their restoration."

From the Federal Republican.

THE ENGLISH PRINTS.

Have, of late, indulged in language towards this country, not only unworthy of the great cause in which their government has acted a distinguished and leading part, but altogether contemptible and to be despised for the little, low, malicious and vindictive spirit which it evinces. It is the more to be condemned for the very close resemblance it bears to the tone of our Jacobin prints towards the English government.

Whether addressed to the American people collectively, or to either of the great parties into which they are divided, this style of menace and denunciation will be alike unavailing. Blows, and not words, decide contests between nations when the sword is drawn. If their country is disposed, able and prepared to strike—let them strike—lay on Macduff. If they are disposed to forbear to strike, and magnanimously to give us an honorable and advantageous treaty, let them do it with a good grace, in a manner that will bless him that giveth and him that receiveth."

We admire the British nation, we entertain a just sense of the benefits they have contributed so largely to confer upon mankind, by their recent glorious and successful struggle against the desolating tyrant of Europe. We say too, with Mr. Pinkney, in spite of their senseless uproar to be raised by the friends of anarchy and licentiousness, we feel a becoming admiration for her political institutions, securing as they do all classes of citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Our own blessed republic excepted, we think it the best government ever yet devised since civil societies were first framed. The French people, after trying various imperfect forms of government, have now adopted that of England for their model. But much as we respect the people of England, applaud their valor, and admire their free institutions, if they do not, or pretend not to know the character of the federal party, they will soon receive the most decisive demonstrations of their undivided devotion to their own form of government and the soil that gave them birth. Courageous, just and honorable, the federalists would disdain to demand what they would not grant to a foreign nation, and would die in the last ditch before they would yield their honor or their rights. They are just, therefore will never support a war waged for a profitable wrong or a doubtful right. Since the repeal of the orders in council, they are free to say they do not even think the point we are contending for, a doubtful right—they consider and pronounce it a positive wrong. They think the party in power ought to abandon a pretension so flagrantly unjust as the protection of foreign subjects against the claims of their own government. They believe now it will be abandoned. If it is not, except so far as the constitution and the laws of the country enjoin, they will give no sort of support to the war. Herein they have uniformly evinced, and will continue to manifest their strong and unalterable sense of impartial justice. If, however, G. Britain, with whom they have ever desired and struggled to preserve the relations of amity and peace, shall, in the moment of triumph, presume to impose upon their country degrading terms of accommodation, the federalists as one man will oppose all their power to the enemy, and glory in throwing themselves into the gap. They could no more help acting thus, they could no more avoid such a course, than their nature would have permitted them to receive quietly the yoke destined for their necks when this unfortunate war was first declared. They do nothing from rashness, passion and prejudice. They decide after deliberation. The principles of justice are always carried with them in their deliberations, and enter into their decisions. Having decided, they

remain immovable. Of the grounds of the dispute between the two countries, they entertain, and have long since distinctly avowed their clear and decided judgment. To it they will adhere faithfully & steadfastly. Argument cannot alter it. Force cannot make them abandon it. But if the British government injudiciously or presumptuously change those grounds, and convert a good into a bad cause, we embrace unhesitatingly the cause that becomes good. In a word, let what language may be used by the English essayists, let what pretensions may be set up by their government, we will maintain the rights and the honor of the nation. When using the expression, *honor of the nation*, we mean always to be understood as separating the honor of the country from that of the faction in power. The illustration is simple. The honor of the country is not in the pretension set up by Mr. Madison to protect foreigners, and yet he cannot yield that pretension without dishonoring his administration. Upon this question, will ever be separated, the honor of the country and the honor of the administration. We throw out of view entirely the folly, the wickedness and corruption which plunged the country into its present lamentable and forlorn condition, and look only to the rights and honor of the nation. To these we will cling; to these we will cleave closer, and yet more closely the more they are endangered. If all the powers of Europe were confederated to destroy our independence, and strip us of our rights, we would abandon nothing from expedience. Conquer and colonize, but count on nothing from capitulation. This would be language of a federal administration having justice and right on their side. Their conduct would be in unison with the same unalterable sentiments if any insolent attempt were made to interfere with our internal government. It is absurd to suppose the English government, as impotently menaced by the Halifax writers, will require as a preliminary stipulation to a peace, the dismissal of Mr. Madison from office. Not that any arguments, at this late-day, are necessary to convince us of the necessity of such an event to bring back concord, prosperity and good government; but it is a question for the American people alone to decide. We will support the President of the people's choice against all measures of illegal domestic violence, or foreign force. We believe G. Britain desires peace, if she do not, we have no alternative but war. If she do, and it cannot be obtained by reason of the duplicity, insincerity and blind folly of our rulers, she must then judge for herself, of the measure of punishment which her power will enable her to inflict upon these maniacs, and the still more deranged people who support them. In this event, tho' the innocent must suffer with the guilty, we shall not regret a single blow that is struck—the harder the better. If the people have really lost their senses and they are only to be restored by blows, the harder and the oftener they are repeated the better, for the sooner will the remedy have the effect. We had better die than be kept in this lingering state of torment. We pause for peace. If not to be had because not wanted by our rulers, the enemy will serve themselves and render the virtuous portion of this people a service by carrying on as vigorous a war as they have demonstrated in Europe their power to wage. Full one year longer has this war lasted already than it would have lasted if carried on by one party as it might have been, being conducted by the other, as it has been.

CONCORD, (N.H.) JUNE 4.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor met the two Houses of the Legislature, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. Called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, to the office of chief executive magistrate for the ensu-

ing year, I return my sincere thanks for this repeated mark of their confidence, with an assurance that such powers as I possess, shall be exerted in promoting the public welfare.

Almost two years have elapsed since war was declared by our national government. And the citizens of our country have been, and are much divided in their opinions upon the subject. How can those who conscientiously believe that neither the preservation of our honour, or of our rights required it, who believe that the war is highly injurious to the true interests of our country, give voluntary aid to attempts at foreign conquest? While it is our duty to support the constitution of the U. S. and the laws emanating therefrom, we surely retain the right of giving, in a candid and decent manner, and with a view of promoting the public welfare, our opinions respecting rulers and their measures. If a times should come when we no longer enjoy this right, we shall cease to be a free people.

Here then, let us distinguish—we are probably as well united in support of our national constitution, and in obedience to the laws, as could reasonably be expected; but let us never blend these with our right of opinion respecting men and measures. The same rule may apply to our state government. In giving opinions, whether with respect to the one or the other, a sacred regard to truth should be preserved; but it is not to be deeply lamented, that in many parts of our country, scarcely an individual can be found in an important public office, or who is a candidate for such office, whatever may have been his character and conduct in life, who escapes the tongue and pen of slander? If virtue is an indispensable requisite for the support of a free republican government, how long may it be expected that our institutions will last, if countenance is given to the vilest abuse of characters, merely for party purposes?

Well might it be, if our divisions should so far cease, that all would unite in discountenancing such conduct, and every man speak the truth to his neighbor. In consequence of repeated representations from the inhabitants of the towns of Portsmouth, of the exposed situation of the town and harbour; and their apprehensions of an attack from the enemy; and finding that the forts occupied by the U. States were very deficient in the requisite number of men; on the 15th day of April, I gave directions for raising 100 men as a watch and guard; since that time, in consequence of repeated causes of alarm, and very urgent applications, I consulted with the council, and ordered out about 500 of the militia, for defence of the town and harbour. These orders were attended to with promptness honourable to those who were immediately concerned, and evincing, what I have always relied upon, a marked readiness in our militia for defending our own country.

I rejoice that the legislature are in session so soon after the transaction, and shall lay before you the papers relative thereto, that such provision may be made as you shall find necessary. To resort to detachments, was to me very unpleasant, but considering it as a duty, it was unavoidable; and it is my ardent desire that arrangements may be made more congenial with the sentiments of our fellow-citizens.

Whether the great blessing of peace to our country is near at hand or far off, I have no particular means by which to form an opinion. Should the war continue, we may expect the enemy will endeavour to keep our sea-board in a continual state of alarm. It is highly reasonable to expect that our national government would provide sufficient force to protect our frontiers in all directions, rather than aim at foreign conquest. But if this is not done, the legislature as particular guardians of the state, will judge what is necessary for them to do.

By a dispensation of the sovereign Ruler of the Universe, particularly afflictive to me in the death of a brother, there is a vacancy in the representation from this state in the senate of the U. S. which it will

be necessary to supply at this time. I have received a letter from the Hon. Samuel Smith, resigning his seat as a member of Congress.

The state of the treasury will be laid before you, and you will determine what further supplies may be deemed necessary.

The state of our militia, at all times important to a free people, but particularly so in a time of war, will claim your attention.

Many are the duties of legislators and magistrates, pointed out in the constitution of the state; and it will afford me great pleasure to unite with you in such measures as you may think proper to take, calculated to promote the best interests of the community.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.
State of New Hampshire,
June 3, 1814.

From the Boston Palladium of the 14th instant.

The New-England Guards, under Capt. Sullivan, last night commenced a tour of duty at the navy yard.

Col. Gardner, Agent for the American prisoners in Quebec, has arrived in town from Canada.

A letter from Sackett's Harbour mentions the arrival there of the British prisoners lately taken at Sandy Bay, including Capt. Popham and Spillbury. They received every attention and indulgence their situation would permit. In a few days they were to be removed to Greenbush.

At the last dates, the frames of the new vessels of war for the Lakes, were landing at Quebec; 700 sailors had passed thro' Montreal for Kingston.

The American troops who burnt Dover, (Long Point, Upper Canada,) it is said spared the ministers house, and the houses of one or two others, who it was said, were friends to the U. States!

Mr. Post, said to have been confined in Ohio on a charge of holding a criminal correspondence with the enemy—it is said is really confined for breaking open General Harrison's letters, while he (Post) was acting as post-master. It is probable he will be assigned another post!

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

A quantity of powder arrived at Marblehead on Saturday from Boston. The citizens of that town, finding themselves unprotected by the government, have been making provision for their own defence. They have chosen a committee of 7 to erect redoubts and other works on the most advantageous points, & raised a sum of money for defraying the expense.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 16.

General Lewis has arrived in town, and taken command of this post.

It is reported, that the glass-works at Utica are destroyed by fire. We have no particulars.

Another account states, that only the house for dyeing was burnt.

Yesterday, a man, calling himself Wm. Cook, and 16 other seamen, went to the house of Commodore Lewis, and told the following story: That they were recaptured on the coast in one of the Essex prizes, by the Hotspur frigate, Capt. J. F. Biddle;—that they were on board when Com. Lewis attacked her in the Sound;—that the Hotspur had 25 men killed, and many wounded—amongst the former, Lt. Godwin—that one shot from our flotilla went into one of the Hotspur's cabin windows, and killed and wounded 11 men. These men say they were landed on the east end of Long-Island, and some of them expressed a wish to be employed on board our gun-boats, until the arrival of the Essex. We can only add that several other particulars were related that could hardly have been invented by designing men.

From New Orleans.

A letter from a youth to his friend in this city, dated the 20th ult. has the following remarks, which may be gratifying to those who feel an interest in the prosperity of a place destined to become one of the future emporiums of the commerce of the western world.

"Not having any political news to communicate at this time, you may be amused by something of the improvements in this city, which is growing very fast. Mr. Paulding (having finished a very handsome house for himself in Chartres street) is now building a Protestant Church on Levee street, near Broadway. The new Market-house which has lately been finished, is handsomer

than the one destroyed by the hurricane in 1812. Mr. Clark's canal goes on very rapidly, and will be finished in the course of 18 months; which will be a great convenience to this place, as it opens a free passage from the Mississippi to Lake Ponchartrain. Dr. Hunter is bringing his salt-petre works here by land and will soon have them established. The waterworks do not go on so rapidly, on account of the war, he not being able to bring his works round. The steam boat Vesuvius arrived here last week, from the Falls of Ohio, (Louisville) between which and this place she is to run. We have now a great many steam machines, viz, three steam-boats, one steam cotton press, and a steam saw mill, besides steam utensils for cookery, etc."

[N. Y. Columbian]

From the N. Y. Gazette.

The following instance of singular fidelity, we copy from the Elizabethtown Patriot, which, with a small addition, we offer as a fact:

Many of the citizens of New-York must have noticed a black man who traverses the streets of the city with a hat under his arm, containing apparatus for shaving and hair cutting. Whatever the weather may be, his head is still uncovered. We once inquired the reason, and were informed, that he had "in better times," been employed about the person of Louis 16th, and that during the horrors of the revolution, he became a voluntary exile. That he has supported himself by his calling, while from respect to the memory of the French King, he has constantly gone with the head uncovered, declaring his intention never to wear a hat until the restoration of the Bourbons. [Hearing of the arrival of a brig with the Bourbon flag, and being determined to satisfy himself, he went to the battery, saw the flag, took his hat from under his arm, twirled it three times round, then put it on his head, and has worn it ever since.—[Edit. N. Y. Gaz.]

We cannot contemplate the subject for a moment, without drawing a comparison between the unostentatious fidelity of a menial, whose spirit is worthy a prince, and the moonshine patriots who turn with every breeze, sell their country and their conscience, and receive the honors due to merit only.

[Ed. Pat.]

It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday, that the French National brig L'Olivier, which arrived at this port on Thursday last, was boarded on her passage by the Nimrod, and obtained the following extracts from a French paper on board:

PARIS, April 20.

We are assured that the Bankers of London, have made Louis XVIII the offer of a Loan of 12 millions at 3 per cent.

Negotiations are about to be opened between England and U. States. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Crawford met at the house of one of the principal Ministers in Paris. Several considerable personages, French and Spanish, were present.

NEW-BEDFORD, June 10.

On Saturday last, several gentlemen from this town went on an excursion to the Islands in Pilot Boat, No. 1; but on their return were overtaken by a barge of the Nimrod, and detained. The barge had 22 men, and was propelled by eighteen oars; the wind being light, rendered it impossible for the pilot boat to escape. Two of the men (captains Price and Potter) are detained, the others are released. On the forecast of the boat, the words Pilot boat, No. 1, is painted in large characters. She was seen on Wednesday afternoon near Wood's Hole, at anchor.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

ABSTRACT.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL. Before the General Court Martial, of which Captain Stephen Decatur, of the U. S. navy, is president, and T. O. Selfridge, esq. judge advocate, held on board the U. S. frigate United States, in the harbour of New-London, in the State of Connecticut, on the 15th day of April, and continued by adjournments to the 5th May following—

LIEUT. WM. S. COX,

Of the U. S. navy, was tried on the following

CHARGES:

Charge 1st—Cowardice. 2d—Disobedience of orders. 3d—Desertion from his quarters and neglect of duty. 4th—Unofficerlike conduct.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

PRESENT.

Capt. Stephen Decatur, President.
Capt. Jacob Jones,
Master Comdr. James Biddle,
Lieutenants William Carter, jun.
John T. Shubrick,
Benjamin W. Booth,
Alexander Claxton,
David Conner,
John Gallagher, jun.
John D. Sloat.

All the proceedings and evidence, whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence, being ready, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

"The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner Lieut. William S. Cox, 'not guilty' of the charges, 1st—for Cowardice—2d. for Disobedience of Orders, exhibited against him."

"Of the 3d charge—for Desertion from his quarters and neglect of duty, the court find the prisoner 'not guilty' of desertion from his quarters, but 'guilty' of neglect of duty, in not doing his utmost to aid in capturing the Shannon, by animating and encouraging, in his own example, the inferior officers and men to fight courageously, and in denying the use of coercive means to prevent the desertion of the men from their quarters; and in not compelling those who had deserted from their quarters to return to their duty."

"Of the 4th charge—for Unofficerlike conduct, the court find the prisoner 'guilty' in that, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, the prisoner accompanied his disabled commander, James Lawrence, Esq. from the quarter deck, where his presence and command were essential to animate and direct the Chesapeake's crew in repelling the boarders of the enemy; and sentence him to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the navy of the U. States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the court.
THO. O. SELFIDGE,
Judge advocate.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

By the same court, and at the same place, midshipman James W. Forrest, was tried on the following charges, viz.

CHARGE 1.

Cowardice and neglect of duty.

2.

Drunkenness.

To which charges, &c. the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

After hearing the prisoner's defence, and the proceedings, the court pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The court after mature deliberation, upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, midshipman James W. Forrest, not guilty of the charge for cowardice, first exhibited against him."

Upon the second charge for drunkenness, exhibited against the prisoner, and to which he pleaded guilty, the court would pointedly express its abhorrence of a vice destructive of moral, ruinous to the individual, and disgraceful to the public service; and sentence the prisoner to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the navy of the U. States."

This sentence was approved.

Henry T. Fleischman, acting midshipman, was tried by the same court, at the same place, on the following

CHARGE.

Imposition and unofficerlike conduct.

Specification.—In that he did after the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, conduct himself in a manner unworthy of, and degrading to an American officer, by changing his name and assuming the false one of William Brown, in order to effect his parole, as a prisoner of war; and under which assumed and false name he did effect and accept his parole.

The court after hearing the defence of the prisoner, and the whole of the proceedings, pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The court, after maturely deliberating upon the nature of the charge to which the prisoner, acting midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, has pleaded guilty, and after duly considering the evidence in mitigation by him adduced, proving his good conduct in the action with the Shannon, find, in the conduct of the prisoner, in Halifax, a departure from those principles which should characterize every officer, and should never be compromised for personal

convenience; but in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and good conduct in the action, sentence him to be publicly reprimanded in such manner as the honourable the secretary of the navy shall direct.

The sentence is approved, and the president of the court directed to reprimand acting midshipman H. P. Fleischman, upon the quarter-deck of the U. S. ship President, in such manner as he may deem most impressive and effectual.

W. JONES.

The court then proceeded to the trial of William Brown, bugleman, on the following charge and specification, viz:

CHARGE.

Cowardice.

Specification.—In that he basely deserted his station, in the said frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy, secreted himself under the long boat, and on being found and ordered to do his duty, by sounding the bugle, he was incapable or unwilling to do so.

To which charge, &c. the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court having heard all the evidence, the defence of the prisoner, and the proceedings, pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

The court, after mature deliberation, on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, William Brown, bugleman, guilty of the charge exhibited against him; and sentence him to receive three hundred lashes, at such time and place as the honourable the secretary of the navy shall direct, and to be mulct of all his wages now due, and which may accrue to him, during the remainder of his period of service.

The punishment is mitigated and limited to one hundred lashes.

JAMES MADISON.

The remainder of the sentence is confirmed.

W. JONES.

Joseph Russell, captain of the 2d gun, was then tried upon the following charge, viz.

CHARGE.

Cowardice, and desertion from his quarters.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

SENTENCE.

The court, after mature deliberation, upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, not guilty of the charge exhibited against him. But the court would respectfully suggest to the honourable the secretary of the navy, that in the course of the trial it appeared that the prisoner had been guilty of gross misconduct, not embraced in the charge, and the court would respectfully recommend to the honourable secretary, a stoppage of his wages now due, and the wages which may accrue, for the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFIDGE,
Judge advocate.

The sentence of the court is confirmed, and the recommendation contained therein, approved.

W. JONES.

The court having completed the above trials adjourned sine die.

Navy Department, June 10th, 1814.

The general Court Martial of which Captain Stephen Decatur is President, is hereby dissolved.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

From the Ontario Repository.

CANANDAIGUA, MAY 24.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

We are informed by a Mr. Broughton, who has just reached here from Erie, that the force, which lately sailed from that place on a secret expedition, landed at long point, (on the west side of Lake Erie, in Upper Canada) where they set fire to the houses in what is called Long Point settlement, by which about 100 dwelling houses, and all the other buildings for the distance of eight miles into the interior, were destroyed, besides a number of grist mills on Patterson's creek. The conduct of the militia towards the inhabitants, and especially to females, is said to be outrageous and brutal. Women and children were turned out in a cold rain, with permission only to carry off a few bed-clothes—but every thing else, even to children's clothes, was plundered by the regulars and sailors. Two grist-mills, three saw mills, one fulling mill with upwards of 1000 yards of cloth, and about 50 neat dwelling houses were burned.

The volunteers we are happy to find, did not plunder a dollar's worth—they speak with indignation of the conduct of Colonel Campbell, and hope that none of the disgrace attending this unmanly transaction will be attached to them.

Our informant had the above from an officer who was in the expedition. We shall soon have more full relation of the affair when we hope that such parts of it as would disgrace any civilized nation, will prove to have been at least exaggerated.

If the facts are here correctly stated, the conduct of our troops on this expedition, was highly disgraceful to the American arms. It can not indeed be too severely censured. It would have dishonoured the savages of the wilderness. But it was not less impolitic than inhuman. It will rouse a retaliatory spirit in the enemy: which will probably soon be felt not only throughout our whole frontier, but also along our extensive and exposed seacoast. The United States have a hundred valuable points where the enemy have ones. A single company of our militia by so base an enterprise, may bring misery and ruin upon thousands of their honest and innocent fellow-citizens.

NEW-HAVEN, (CONN.) JUNE 7. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Two persons were unfortunately drowned on Thursday last in Dragon or East River, two miles east from this city. The particulars of this accident, as nearly as we can collect them are as follows:—Five persons, by the names of Brockett and Lindsleys, belonging in Wolcott 20 miles from this city, were on a visit on the seashore for the benefit of the sea air, &c. After they had refreshed themselves with the products of the sea, they repaired about 100 rods above the village of Dragon, on the east bank of the river, & sat down; they had not been there long before one of the men, in a playful mood, led an ill-fated young woman to the water's edge. The tide had fallen so as barely to cover the bank of the channel, from which there was an almost perpendicular descent of several feet—the young man, not suspecting any danger of this kind, and supposing the water quite shallow at the fall of the tide stepped in, pulling the girl after him—whilst she was struggling to extricate herself from him they both fell forward into the channel of 10 or 12 feet water. A brother of the young man observing their situation immediately jumped in after them followed by the father of the girl—in this condition, being unable to swim or help each other, they must all have drowned had they not fortunately been seen by some black-men at a little distance, who ran to their assistance, and recovered the father of the girl and the young man from the river in time to save their lives. The other two were drowned, viz. Asahel Brockett, aged about 27, & Rebecca Lindley, aged 16.

REJOICING.

Extract of a letter dated Hanover, N. H. June 8th, (last Wednesday).

"The great news of the revolution in France was announced here on Monday evening, just at sun-set, by a gentleman, who had read the official accounts, but had not brought them with him. The bell was immediately rung, and the village echoed with the huzzas of the scholars, who collected on the plain at the first intimation of the news. They were not, however, satisfied with this imperfect expression of their exultation and gratitude—they instantly appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for receiving the official despatches, when they should arrive the next (i.e. yesterday) afternoon. Accordingly as soon as the mail came in, the scholars assembled on the plain with the field piece, which was given to the college by the state in the time of the revolution. One of them was mounted on this venerable relic, and ordered to read the despatches from the allied armies, and the other official papers, according to their dates; and at the end of each, the cannon was fired under the speaker, and nine cheers were given by the audience. After this was over, they drew up before the president's house, fired and cheered again, and received an harrangue from one of their number, who had prepared himself for the occasion. As soon as it was dark the college buildings, and the houses of the inhabitants, were illuminated. A very few members of

college refused to light, but on a representation to the government of arrangements, given to illuminate, or without the consent of the occupants.

"Only one circumstance to disturb this extended of rejoicing. There were some recruiting parties, one of whom ordered the cannon to cease, as was directed to the ed in loading the piece, that it should be fired then drew his sword at him. A bystander, his naked hand and the force of the thrust, a severe cut to the waistband of the stomach. He seized him down upon the ground so tightly by it was with difficulty he could prevent only revenge, how allowed themselves insult and outrage, sword double and send its insolent orders to witness the

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY

It is to be apprehended that the federalists of Maryland, to slumber on their political opposition, annually on the approaching election, important to the prosperity of our democratic party, frightened by the are redoubling their activity. With indefatigable industry for the success of ensuing election. ing the public moods, alarming the confidence. If Napoleon's system prevails here, our country will be the result, facious, and all the councils of the tone to be the American will be tried, a famished and of attachment to Americans & foreign character, we shall lagging in the negotiations. Our repository of force from the justice on, come among how to manage This is slavery of a rant kind—fettered for ourselves. regarded as mere adverse fortunes drive his proselytism in shoals, vengeance of the Here they will practice their formerly rendered, and An damned to suffer evils from which been liberated, federalists, and who stenes are in ptempt your poli unite heart to so far as our are the confederate the Deliverer."

Married, on by the Rev. Mr. Molland, to Miss of this city.

Died, on Thursday, of this disease.

From the Atlantic Magazine.
TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

In the general mode of estimating the savage character, we may perceive a vast degree of vulgar prejudice, and passionate exaggeration, without any of the temperate discussion of true philosophy. No allowance is made for the difference of circumstances, and the operations of principles under which they have been educated. Virtue and vice, though radically the same, yet differ widely in their influence on human conduct, according to the habits and maxims of the society in which the individual is reared. No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian. His whole conduct is regulated according to some general maxims, early implanted in his mind. The moral laws that govern him, to be sure, are but few, but then he conforms to them all. The white man abounds in laws of religion, morals, and manners, but how many does he violate?

A common cause of accusation against the Indians is, the faithfulness of their friendships, and their sudden provocation to hostility. But we do not make allowance for their peculiar modes of thinking and feeling, and the principles by which they are governed. Besides, the friendship of the whites towards the poor Indians, was ever cold, distrustful, oppressive and insulting. In the intercourse with our frontiers they are seldom treated with confidence, and are frequently subject to injury and encroachment. The solitary savage feels silently but acutely; his sensibilities are not diffused over so wide a surface as those of the white man, but they run in steadier and deeper channels. His pride, his affections, his superstitions, are all directed towards fewer objects, but the wounds inflicted on them are proportionably severe, and furnish motives of hostility which we cannot sufficiently appreciate. Where a community is also limited in number and forms, as in an Indian tribe, one great patriarchal family, injury of the individual is injury of the whole; and as their body politic is small, the sentiment of vengeance is almost instantaneously diffused. One council fire is sufficient to decide the measure. Eloquence and superstition combine to inflame their minds. The orator awakens all their martial ardour, and they are wrought up to a kind of religious desperation, by the visions of the Prophet and the Dreamer.

An instance of one of those sudden exasperations, arising from a motive peculiar to the Indian character, is extant in an old record of the early settlement of Massachusetts. The planters of Plymouth had defaced the monuments of the dead at Passonagessit, and had plundered the grave of the Sachem's mother of some skins with which it had been piously decorated. Every one knows the hallowed reverence which the Indians entertain for the sepulchres of their kindred. Even now, tribes that have passed generations, exiled from the abodes of their ancestors, when by chance they have been travelling on some mission to our government, have been known to turn aside from the highway, for many miles distant, & guided by wonderfully accurate tradition, have sought some tumulus, buried perhaps in woods, where the bones of their tribe were anciently deposited; and there have passed sometime in silent lamentation over the ashes of their forefathers. Influenced by this sublime and holy feeling, the sachem, whose mother's tomb had been violated, in the moment of indignation, gathered his men together, and addressed them in the following beautifully simple and pathetic harangue—an harangue which has remained unquoted for nearly two hundred years—A pure specimen of Indian eloquence and an affecting monument of filial piety in a savage.

"When last the glorious light of all the sky was underneath this globe, and birds grew silent, I began to settle as my custom is, to take repose. Before mine eyes were fast closed, methought I saw a vision, at which my spirit was much troubled, and, trembling at the doleful sight, a spirit cried aloud—behold, my son, whom I have cherished; see the breasts that gave thee suck, the hands that lapped thee warm and fed thee off! canst thou forget to take revenge of those wild people, who have defaced my monument in a despicable manner, diminishing our antiquities and honourable customs? See now, the sachem's grave lies like the common people, defaced by a scoundrel!" The mother doth

complain, and implores thy aid against this thievish people who have newly intruded in our land. If this be suffered, I shall not rest quiet in my everlasting habitation. This said, the spirit vanished, and I all in a sweat, not able scarce to speak, began to get some strength, and recollect my spirits that were fled, and determined to demand your council and solicit your assistance."

Another cause of violent outcry against the Indians, is their inhumanity to the vanquished. This originally arose partly from political and partly from superstitious motives. Where hostile tribes are scanty in their number, the death of several warriors completely paralyzes their power and many an instance occurs in Indian history, where a hostile tribe, that had long been formidable to its neighbour, has been broken up and driven away, by the capture and massacre of its principal fighting men. This is a strong temptation to the victor to be merciless, not so much to gratify any cruelty or revenge, as to provide for future security. But they had other motives, originating in a superstitious idea, common to barbarous nations, and even prevalent amongst the Greeks and Romans—that the manes of their deceased friends, slain in battle, were soothed by the blood of the captives. But those that are not thus sacrificed are taken into their families, and treated with the confidence and affection of relatives and friends; nay, so hospitable and tender is their entertainment, that they will often prefer to remain with their adopted brethren, rather than return to the home and friends of their youth.

The inhumanity of the Indians towards their prisoners has been heightened since the intrusion of the whites. We have exasperated what was formerly a compliance with policy and superstition into a gratification of vengeance. They cannot but be sensible that we are the usurpers of their ancient dominion, the cause of their degradation, and the gradual destroyers of their race. They go forth to battle, smarting with injuries and indignities which they have individually suffered from the injustice and arrogance of white men, and they are driven to madness and despair, by the wide spreading desolation and the overwhelming ruin of our warfare. We set them an example of violence by burning their villages and laying waste their slender means of subsistence; and then wonder that savages will not show moderation and magnanimity towards men, who have left them nothing but mere existence and wretchedness.

It is a common thing to exclaim against new forms of cruelty, while, reconciled by custom, we wink at long established atrocities. What right does the generosity of our conduct give us to rail exclusively at Indian warfare. With all the doctrines of Christianity, and the advantages of cultivated morals, to govern and direct us, what horrid crimes disgrace the victories of Christian armies. Towns laid in ashes; cities given up to the sword; enormities perpetrated, at which manhood blushes, and history drops the pen. Well may we exclaim at the outrages of the scalping-knife; but where, in the records of Indian barbarity, can we point to a violated female?

We stigmatize the Indians as cowardly and treacherous, because they use stratagem in warfare, in preference to open force; but in this they are fully authorized by their rude code of honour. They are early taught that stratagem is praise worthy; the bravest warrior thinks it no disgrace to lurk in silence and take every advantage of his foe. He triumphs in the superior craft and sagacity by which he has been enabled to surprise and massacre an enemy. Indeed, man is naturally more prone to subtlety than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals. They are endowed with natural weapons of defence; with horns with tusks, with hoof and talons; but man has to depend on his superior sagacity. In all his encounters, therefore with these, his proper enemies, he has to resort to stratagem; and when he perversely turns his hostility against his fellow man, he continues the same subtle mode of warfare.

The natural principle of war is to do the most harm to our enemy with the least harm to ourselves; and this of course is to be effected by cunning. The chivalric kind of courage which teaches us to despise the suggestion of prudence,

and to rush in the face of certain danger, is the offspring of society, and produced by education. It is honorable because in fact it is the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive repugnance to pain, and over those selfish yearnings after personal ease and security which society has condemned as ignoble. It is an emotion kept up by pride, and the fear of shame; and thus the dread of real evil is overcome by the superior dread of an evil that exists but in the mind. This may be instanced in the case of a young British officer of great pride but delicate nerves, who was going for the first time into battle.—Being agitated by the novelty and awful peril of the scene, he was accosted by another officer of a rough and boisterous character—"What, sir," cried he, "do you tremble?" "Yes, sir," replied the other, "and if you were half as much afraid as I am you would run away."—This young officer signalized himself on many occasions by his gallantry, though, had he been brought up in a savage life, or even in a humbler and less responsible situation, it is more than probable he could never have ventured in open action.

Besides we must consider how much the quality of open and desperate courage is cherished and stimulated by society. It has been the theme of many a spirit stirring song and chivalric story. The minstrel has sung of it to the loftiest strain of his lyre—the poet has delighted to shed around it all the splendors of fiction—and even the historian has forgotten the sober gravity of narration, and burst forth into enthusiasm and rhapsody in its praise. Triumphs and gorgeous pageants have been its reward—monuments, where art exhausted its skill, and opulence its treasures, have been erected to perpetuate a nation's gratitude and admiration.—Thus artificially excited, courage has arisen to an extraordinary and factitious degree of heroism; and arrayed in all the glorious "pomp and circumstance" of war this turbulent quality has even been able to eclipse many of those quiet, but invaluable virtues, which silently ennoble the human character, and swell the tide of human happiness.

But if courage intrinsically consists in the defiance of danger and pain, the life of the Indian is a continual exhibition of it. He lives in a perpetual state of hostility and risk. Peril and adventure are congenial to his nature, or rather, seem necessary to arouse his faculties and give an interest to existence.—Surrounded by hostile tribes, he is always equipped for fight, with his weapons in his hands. He traverses vast wildernesses, exposed to the hazards of lonely sickness, of lurking enemies, or pining famine. Stormy lakes present no obstacle to his wanderings; in his light canoe of bark, he sports like a feather on their waves, and darts with the swiftness of an arrow down the roaring rapids of the rivers. Trackless wastes of snow, rugged mountains, the glooms of swamps, morasses where poisonous reptiles curl among the rank vegetation, are fearlessly encountered by this wanderer of the wilderness. He gains his food by the hardships and dangers of the chase; he pants in the spoils of the bear, the panther, and the buffalo, and sleeps among the thunders of the cataract.

No hero of ancient or modern days can surpass the Indian in his lofty contempt of death, and the fortitude with which he sustains all the varied torments with which it is frequently inflicted. Indeed we here behold him rising superior to the white man, merely in consequence of his peculiar education. The latter rushes to glorious death at the cannon's mouth; the former coolly contemplates its approach, and triumphantly endures it, amid the comments of the knife, and the protracted agonies of fire. He even takes a savage delight in taunting his persecutors, and provoking their ingenuity of torture; and as the devouring flames prey on his very vitals, and the flesh shrinks from the sinews, he raises his last song of triumph, breathing the defiance of an unconquered heart, and invoking the spirits of his fathers to witness that he dies without a groan.

Notwithstanding all the obloquy with which the early historians of the colonies have overshadowed the characters of the unfortunate natives, some bright gleams will occasionally break through, that throw a degree of melancholy lustre on their memories.—Facts are occasionally to be met with in their rude annals, which, though recorded with all the

colouring of prejudice and bigotry, yet speak for themselves; and will be dwelt on with applause and sympathy, when prejudice shall have passed away.

In one of the homely narratives of the Indian wars in New-England there is a touching account of the desolation carried into the tribe of the Pequod Indians. Humanity shudders at the cold blooded accounts given of indiscriminate butchery on the part of the settlers. In one place we hear of the surprisal of an Indian fort in the night, when the wigwams were wrapped in flames and the miserable inhabitants shot down and slain in attempting to escape, "all being dispatched and ended in the course of an hour."—After a series of similar transactions, "our soldiers," as the historians piously observe, "being resolved by God's assistance to make a final destruction of them," the unhappy savages being hunted from their homes and fortresses, and pursued with fire and sword, a scanty but gallant band, the sad remnant of the Pequod warriors, with their wives and children took refuge in a swamp. Burning with indignation, and rendered sullen by despair—with hearts bursting with grief at the destruction of their tribe, and spirits galled and sore at the fancied ignominy of their defeat, they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission.

As the night drew on they were surrounded in their dismal retreat, in such a manner as to render escape impracticable. Thus situated, their enemy "plied them with shot all the time, by which means many were killed and buried in the mire." In the darkness and fog that preceded the dawn of day, some broke through the besiegers and escaped into the woods; "the rest were left to the conquerors, of which many were killed in the swamp, like sullen dogs who would rather, in their self-willedness and madness, sit still and be shot through or cut to pieces," than implore for mercy. When the day broke upon this handful of forlorn, but dauntless spirits, the soldiers, we are told, entering the swamp, "saw several heaps of them sitting close together, upon whom they discharged their pieces, laden with ten or twelve pistol bullets at a time, putting the muzzles of their pieces under the boughs, within a few yards of them; so as, besides those that were found dead many more were killed and sunk into the mire, and never were minded more by friend or foe."

Can any one read this plain unvarnished tale, without admiring the stern resolution, the unbending pride and loftiness of spirit, that seemed to nerve the hearts of these self-taught heroes, and to raise them above the instinctive feelings of human nature? When the Gauls laid waste the city of Rome, they found the nobles clothed in their robes, and seated with stern tranquility in their curule chairs; in this manner they suffered death without an attempt at supplication or resistance. Such conduct in them was applauded as noble and magnanimous; in the hapless Indians it was reviled as obstinate and sullen. How much are we the dupes of show and circumstance!—How different is virtue, arrayed in purple and enthroned in state, from virtue, destitute and naked, reduced to the last stage of wretchedness, & perishing obscurely in a wilderness."

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 26.

B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way,

suited for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, April 26, 1814. t.f.

Blank Bonds, Declarations

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

Anne Arundel County, so.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
April 12, 1814. 3m.

Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.

G. Shaw,
HAS FOR SALE,
Linen Cambric of various qualities and prices,
Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Ladies Silk Stockings,
do. Gauze do.
Gentlemen's do. do.
White Dimity,
Diaper, Black Crape, Drab Cloth, &c.
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A LIST OF THE
AMERICAN NAVY,
WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE
BRITISH NAVY.
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND FOR

BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AN

Price—Three Dollars

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No. 23.]

The elegant Frigate GUERRIER was launched, from the ship-yard of Messieurs Joseph and Francis Girard in Kensington on Monday afternoon about four o'clock. A very numerous and brilliant assemblage, covering the houses, hills, wharves, shipping, and numerous small craft, witnessed the pleasing sight. The Jersey shore was also lined with spectators. It is supposed the number of persons present exceeded 30,000. The launch was beautiful, and the ceremony makes a very handsome appearance on the water. [Penn. Gazette.]

From the Atlantic Magazine. **TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.**

In the general mode of estimating the savage character, we may perceive a vast degree of vulgar prejudice, and passionate exaggeration, without any of the temperate discussion of true philosophy. No allowance is made for the difference of circumstances, and the operations of principles under which they have been educated. Virtue and vice, though radically the same, yet differ widely in their influence on human conduct, according to the habits and maxims of the society in which the individual is reared. No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian. His whole conduct is regulated according to some general maxims, early implanted in his mind. The moral laws that govern him, to be sure, are but few, but then he conforms to them all. The white man abounds in laws of religion, morals and manners, but how many does he violate?

A common cause of accusation against the Indians is, the faithfulness of their friendships, and their sudden provocation to hostility. But we do not make allowance for their peculiar modes of thinking and feeling, and the principles by which they are governed. Besides, the friendship of the whites towards the poor Indians, was ever cold, distrustful, oppressive and insulting. In the intercourse with our frontiers they are seldom treated with confidence, and are frequently subject to injury and encroachment. The solitary savage feels silently but acutely; his sensibilities are not diffused over so wide a surface as those of the white man, but they run in steeper and deeper channels. His pride, his affections, his superstitions, are all directed towards fewer objects, but the wounds inflicted on them are proportionably severe, and furnish motives of hostility which we cannot sufficiently appreciate. Where a community is also limited in number and form, as in an Indian tribe, the great patriarchal family, injury of the individual is injury of the whole, and as their body politic is small, the sentiment of vengeance is almost instantaneously diffused. One council fire is sufficient to decide the measure. Eloquence and superstition combine to inflame their minds. The orator awakens all their martial ardour, and they are wrought up to a kind of religious desperation, by the visions of the Prophet and the Dreamer.

An instance of one of those sudden exasperations, arising from a motive peculiar to the Indian character, is extant in an old record of the early settlement of Massachusetts. The planters of Plymouth had defaced the monuments of the dead at Passanagessit, and had plundered the grave of the Sachem's mother of some skins with which it had been piously decorated. Every one knows the hallowed reverence which the Indians entertain for the sepulchres of their kindred. Even now, tribes that have passed generations, exiled from the abodes of their ancestors, when by chance they have been travelling on some mission to our government, have been known to turn aside from the highway, for many miles distant, & guided by wonderfully accurate tradition, have sought some tumulus, buried perhaps in woods, where the bones of their tribe were anciently deposited; and there have passed sometime in silent lamentation over the ashes of their forefathers. Influenced by this sublime and holy feeling, the sachem, whose mother's tomb had been violated, in the moment of indignation, gathered his men together, and addressed them in the following beautifully simple and pathetic harangue—an harangue which has remained unquoted for nearly two hundred years. A pure specimen of Indian eloquence and an affecting monument of filial piety in a savage.

"When last the glorious light of all the sky was underneath this globe, and birds grew silent, I began to settle as my custom is, to take repose. Before mine eyes were fast closed, methought I saw a vision, at which my spirit was much troubled, and, trembling at the doleful sight, a spirit cried aloud—'Behold, my son, whom I have cherished; see the breasts that gave thee suck, the hands that lapped thee warm and fed thee off! Canst thou forget to take revenge of those wild people, who have defaced my monument in a desecrated manner, disdaining our ancient and honourable customs? Behold, the sachem's grave lies here, the common people, defaced by a grove of trees. The mother does

complain, and reproves thy aid against this thievish people who have newly intruded in our land. If this be suffered, I shall not rest quiet in my everlasting habitation. This said, the spirit vanished, and I, all in a sweat, not able scarce to speak, began to get some strength, and recollected my spirits that were fled, and determined to demand your council and solicit your assistance." Another cause of violent outcry against the Indians, is their inhumanity to the vanquished. This originally arose partly from political and partly from superstitious motives. Where hostile tribes are scanty in their number, the death of several warriors completely paralyzes their power and many an instance occurs in Indian history, where a hostile tribe, that had long been formidable to its neighbour, has been broken up and driven away, by the capture and massacre of its principal fighting men. This is a strong temptation to the victor to be merciless, not so much to gratify any cruelty or revenge, as to provide for future security. But they had other motives, originating in a superstitious idea, common to barbarous nations, and even prevalent amongst the Greeks and Romans—that the manes of their deceased friends, slain in battle, were soothed by the blood of the captives. But those that are not thus sacrificed are taken into their families, and treated with the confidence and affection of relatives and friends; nay, so hospitable and tender is their entertainment, that they will often prefer to remain with their adopted brethren, rather than return to the home and friends of their youth.

The inhumanity of the Indians towards their prisoners has been heightened since the intrusion of the whites. We have exasperated what was formerly a compliance with policy and superstition into a gratification of vengeance. They cannot but be sensible that we are the usurpers of their ancient dominion; the cause of their degradation, and the gradual destroyers of their race. They go forth to battle, smarting with injuries and indignities which they have individually suffered from the injustice and arrogance of white men, and they are driven to madness and despair, by the wide spreading desolation and the overwhelming ruin of our warfare. We set them an example of violence by burning their villages and laying waste their slender means of subsistence; and then wonder that savages will not show moderation and magnanimity towards men, who have left them nothing but mere existence and wretchedness.

It is a common thing to exclaim against new forms of cruelty, while, reconciled by custom, we wink at long established atrocities. What right does the generosity of our conduct give us to rail exclusively at Indian warfare. With all the doctrines of Christianity, and the advantages of cultivated morals, to govern and direct us, what horrid crimes disgrace the victories of Christian armies. Towns laid in ashes; cities given up to the sword; enormities perpetrated, at which manhood blushes, and history drops the pen. Well may we exclaim at the outrages of the scalping knife; but where, in the records of Indian barbarity, can we point to a violated female?

We stigmatize the Indians as cowardly and treacherous, because they use stratagem in warfare, in preference to open force; but in this they are fully authorized by their rude code of honour. They are early taught that stratagem is praise worthy; the bravest warrior thinks it no disgrace to lurk in silence and take every advantage of his foe. He triumphs in the superior craft and sagacity by which he has been enabled to surprise and massacre an enemy. Indeed, man is naturally more prone to subtlety than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals. They are endowed with natural weapons of defence; with horns with tusks, with hoof and talons; but man has to depend on his superior sagacity. In all his encounters, therefore with these, his proper enemies, he has to resort to stratagem; and when he perversely turns his hostility against his fellow man, he continues the same subtle mode of warfare.

The natural principle of war is to do the most harm to our enemy with the least harm to ourselves; and this of course is to be effected by cunning. The chivalric idea of courage which teaches us to despise the suggestion of guile, and

to rush to the face of certain danger, is the offspring of ancient, and produced by education. It is honorable, because in fact it is the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive repugnance to pain, and over those selfish yearnings after personal ease and security which society has condemned as ignoble. It is an emotion kept up by pride, and the fear of shame; and thus the dread of real evil is overcome by the superior dread of an evil that exists but in the mind. This may be instanced in the case of a young British officer of great pride and delicate nerves, who was going for the first time into battle. Being agitated by the novelty and fearful peril of the scene, he was accosted by another officer of a rough and boisterous character—"What, sir," cried he, "do you tremble?" "Yes, sir," replied the other, "and if you were half as much afraid as I am you would run away."—This young officer signalled himself on many occasions by his gallantry, though, had he been brought up in a savage life, or even in a humbler and less responsible situation, it is more than probable he could never have ventured in open action.

Besides, we must consider how much the quality of open and desperate courage is cherished and stimulated by society. It has been the theme of many a spirit stirring song and chivalric story. The minstrel has sung of it to the loftiest strain of his lyre—the poet has delighted to shed around it all the splendours of fiction—and even the historian has forgotten the sober gravity of narration, and burst forth into enthusiasm and shapado in its praise. Triumphs and gorgeous pageants have been its reward—monuments, where art exhausted its skill, and opulence its treasures, have been erected to perpetuate a nation's gratitude and admiration. Thus artificially excited, courage has arisen to an extraordinary and fictitious degree of heroism; and arrayed in all the glorious "pomp and circumstance" of war this turbulent quality has even been able to eclipse many of those quiet, but invaluable virtues, which silently ennoble the human character, and swell the tide of human happiness.

But if courage intrinsically consists in the defiance of danger and pain, the life of the Indian is a continual exhibition of it. He lives in a perpetual state of hostility and risk. Peril and adventure are congenial to his nature, or rather, seem necessary to arouse his faculties and give an interest to existence. Surrounded by hostile tribes, he is always equipped for fight, with his weapons in his hands. He traverses vast wildernesses, exposed to the hazards of lonely sickness, of lurking enemies, or of pining famine. Stormy lakes present no obstacle to his wanderings; in his light canoe of bark, he sports like a feather on their waves, and darts with the swiftness of an arrow down the roaring rapids of the rivers. Trackless wastes of snow, rugged mountains, the glooms of swamps, morasses where poisonous reptiles curl among the rank vegetation, are fearlessly encountered by this wanderer of the wilderness. He gains his food by the hardships and dangers of the chase; he wraps in the spoils of the bear, the panther, and the buffalo, and sleeps among the thunders of the cataract.

No hero of ancient or modern days can surpass the Indian in his lofty contempt of death, and the fortitude with which he sustains all the varied torments with which it is frequently inflicted. Indeed we here behold high rising superior to the white man, merely in consequence of his peculiar education. The latter rushes to glorious death at the cannon's mouth; the former coolly contemplates its approach, and triumphantly endures it, amid the promises of the knife, and the protracted agonies of fire. He even takes a savage delight in taunting his persecutors, and provoking their ingenuity of torture; and as the devouring flames prey on his very vitals, and the flesh shrinks from the sinews, he raises his last song of triumph, breathing the defiance of an unconquered heart, and invoking the spirits of his fathers to witness that he dies without a groan.

Notwithstanding all the obloquy with which the early historians of the colonies have overshadowed the characters of the unfortunate natives, some bright gleams will occasionally break through, that throw a degree of melancholy lustre on their memories. Falls are occasionally to be met with in their rude annals, which, though recorded with all the

showing of prejudice and bigotry, yet speak for themselves; and will be dwelt on with applause and sympathy, when prejudices shall have passed away.

In one of the humbly narratives of the Indian wars in New-England there is a touching account of the desolation carried into the tribe of the Pequod Indians. Humanity shudders at the cold blooded accounts given of indiscriminate butchery on the part of the settlers. In one place we hear of the surprise of an Indian fort in the night, when the wigwags were wrapped in flames and the miserable inhabitants shot down and slain in attempting to escape, "all being dispatched and ended in the course of an hour."—After a series of similar transactions, "our soldiers," as the historian piously observes, "being resolved by God's assistance to make a final destruction of them," the unhappy savages being hunted from their homes and fortresses, and pursued with fire and sword, a scanty but gallant band, the sad remnant of the Pequod warriors, with their wives and children took refuge in a swamp. Burning with indignation, and rendered sullen by despair—with hearts bursting with grief at the destruction of their tribe, and spirits galled and sore at the fancied ignominy of their defeat, they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission.

As the night drew on they were surrounded in their dismal retreat, in such a manner as to render escape impracticable. Thus situated, their enemy "plunged them with shot all the time, by which means many were killed and buried in the mire." In the darkness and fog that preceded the dawn of day, some broke through the besiegers and escaped into the woods; "the rest were left to the conquerors, of which many were killed in the swamp, like fallen dogs who would rather, in their self-willedness and madness, sit still and be shot through or cut to pieces," than implore for mercy. When the day broke upon this handful of forlorn, but dauntless spirits, the soldiers, we are told, entering the swamp, "saw several heaps of them sitting close together, upon whom they discharged their pieces, laden with ten or twelve pistol bullets at a time, putting the muscles of their pieces under the boughs, within a few yards of them; so as, besides those that were found dead many more were killed and sunk into the mire, and never were minded more by friend or foe."

Can any one read this plain unvarnished tale, without admiring the stern resolution, the unbending pride and loftiness of spirit, that seemed to nerve the hearts of these self-taught heroes, and to raise them above the instinctive feelings of human nature? When the Gauls laid waste the city of Rome, they found the nobles clothed in their robes, and seated with stern tranquillity in their curule chairs; in this manner they suffered death without an attempt at supplication or resistance. Such conduct in them was applauded as noble and magnanimous; in the hapless Indians it was reviled as obstinate and sullen. How much are we the dupes of show and circumstance!—How different is virtue, arrayed in purple and enthroned in state, from virtue, destitute and naked, reduced to the last stage of wretchedness, & perishing obscurely in a wilderness."

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. H. M. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
 Adm'r. D. H. M.

Feb. 24.

B. CURRAN.

Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way.

suitable, for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

A. Appella April 25, 1814. C.

Blank Bonds, Declaration

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Court Warrants—For sale at this Office.

Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and seven, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and that the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom: it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order,
 Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 25.

Anne Arundel County, ss.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

April 12, 1814. 3m.

Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Towney Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition, that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 25. 3m.

G. Shaw.

HAS FOR SALE.

Linen Cambric of various qualities and prices,
 Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
 Ladies Silk Stockings,
 do. Gaiters do.
 Gentlemen's do. do.
 White Dainties,
 Diapers, Black Crapes, Deal Cloth, &c.

June 2. 3m.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY.

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1/2 CENTS—

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND FOR

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price—Three Dollars p

MISCELLANEO

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1814.

[No. 23.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLEMN FESTIVAL.

In commemoration of the goodness of
God, in the delivering Christian
World from military despotism.

Boston, June 18.

Yesterday the services and exhibitions in honor of the late revolutions in Europe, so propitious to the cause of human liberty, took place in conformity with arrangements which have been published in this paper. The persons who attended the religious services, to the number of nearly 2000, all of whom were admitted by tickets, assembled at the Chapel Church at the hour appointed. In the assembly were his Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Members of the Council, many Members of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, many of the Rev. Clergy, most gentlemen of distinction in the towns and vicinity, and a very great concourse of ladies. The services commenced at 11 o'clock. We are never disposed to make the services of the sacred desk the subject of criticism, for which reason we only observe, that the duties of the day were performed in a manner perfectly to respond to the feelings of the enlightened audience who were present on the solemn occasion. The sermon will soon be before the public, & they will be able to judge how much of the admiration which it universally excited, is to be attributed to the high wrought feelings of the day.

After the religious exercises were concluded, before the assembly dispersed, the Hon. Mr. Gore rose, and after a short speech, in which he described, in very elegant and forcible language, the tyranny which has so long oppressed Europe, and the importance to the world of its dissolution, he introduced, in the name of the Committee of Arrangements, the resolutions which follow, to each of which the assembly gave their unanimous assent.

In the evening, by leave of the legislature the whole State House was splendidly illuminated, by two thousand six hundred lamps. At nearly every square of glass was a lamp. The appearance of the whole was exceedingly magnificent.

From the neck 40 or 50 carbonic comets were discharged, in such a direction as to be visible from almost every part of the town. They were seen to the greatest advantage from the Common; and to the host of Spectators assembled there, and in the neighborhood, they were visible in their whole course. They were very large and brilliant, and projected to a great height, so that the spectacle was exceedingly grand. There were besides projected from a scaffold, erected on a distant part of the common above 500 rockets.

Several bee-hives were prepared, but in consequence of the danger apprehended, only one was discharged.

Besides these exhibitions, which were made under the direction of the committee of arrangements, many private houses were illuminated by individuals. The house of the late Gov. Bowdoin, now occupied by Mrs. Delano, was handsomely illuminated throughout, by the gentlemen who reside there as boarders, and exhibited over the portico a transparency with appropriate devices, and the words in honor of the allies. The mansion house of Mrs. Scott, (late Governor Hancock's) was likewise illuminated in a handsome style.

The evening was exceedingly fine. The concourse of spectators who were assembled on and near the common, was so great, and their satisfaction apparently so universal, that we should conclude that nearly all the citizens of the town were disposed to join in this imperfect expression of the gratitude and joy, which dictated this exhibition.

The following is the Order of Performance.

I. FULL ORGAN VOLUNTARY.

Mr. Stockwell.

II. SOLEMN INVOCATION.

Rev. Mr. Huntington.

III. MUSIC FROM HANDEL.

Chorus, "The Lord shall reign forever and ever."

IV. LESSONS, from the Holy Scriptures.

Rev. Mr. Cary.

V. MUSIC FROM HANDEL.

Chorus, "Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. And he shall reign forever and ever. Hallelujah! Hallelujah!"

VI. PRAYER—Rev. Dr. Osgood.

VII. ODE.

Written for the occasion at the request of the Committee of Arrangements by

L. M. SARGENT, Esq.

Tune—"Ye Mariners of England."

rubato

Dextera sacras jaculatus arces

Terruit urbes;

Terruit gentes.—Hon.

WHERE turn the tyrant's myrmidons?

Their deadly, dark array?

Where seek the laurels, dyed in blood,

To crown his brows to day?

What tide of widow's tears shall flow,

For those who fight no more;

Lying slain, on the plain,

Where the smoky volumes pour,

Where slaughter rides the battle-blast,

And bids her thunder roar?

Frames at the throne eternal

Of great Jehovah bow!

For Heaven's avenging thunderbolt,

Has laid the tyrant low!

The bloody, baleful star shall guide

The monster's way no more,

Where the slain, o'er the plain,

Lie weltering in their gore,

And thro' a thousand, thousand streams,

Life's ebbing torrents pour.

What though, on glory's record,

The wretch his name enrol,

The bitter tears of orphan France

Shall wash it from the scroll.

Her widows, in the despot's ears,

An endless dirge shall pour;

And throw round his brow,

Where laurels late he wore,

A wreath of deadly nightshade wrought

Steep'd in their husbands' gore.

O'er the tomb of hapless Bourbon,

Be mournful honors paid:

Go, loyal maids of France, and weep,

Where Antonette is laid:

Where the tyrant's hemlock wither'd,

The fleur-de-lis shall blow,

And the brave, round the grave,

Bid their manly sorrows flow,

While the spirit of true loyalty

Shall in their bosoms glow.

The hand of Heaven, whose vengeance

Is 'gainst the despot hurl'd,

To France her rightful king restores,

And freedom to the world.

Hosanna to the KING of kings,

Let Freedom's voice be stow;

Again raise the strain,

Till the patriot's heart shall glow,

And Heaven on high approve the song

Of grateful man below.

VIII. SERMON.

Rev. Mr. CHANNING.

IX. PSALM.

By the choir, band, organ and whole congregation.

ETERNAL GOD! Almighty cause,

Of earth, and seas, and worlds unknown;

All things are subject to Thy laws,

All things depend on Thee alone.

When mad ambition flies to arms,

And rage, and noise, and tumult reign;

And war resounds its dire alarms,

And slaughter dies the hostile plain;

Thy sovereign eye looks calmly down,

And marks its course, and bounds its power;

The Tyrant falls—Thy hand we own—

And noise and war are heard no more.

Worship to Thee alone we give:

Thine be our hearts, and Thine our songs,

And to Thy glory may we live.

X. CONCLUDING PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

Rev. Dr. LATHROP.

After which the Chairman of the Committee read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

[These resolutions were prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, at the request of a number of the Subscribers to this Festival.]

A large number of citizens of the State of Massachusetts having convened at Boston for the purpose of expressing, in a solemn manner, their thanks to Almighty God, for his late gracious and wonderful interposition, in delivering Europe

from that most fearful despotism, under which a great portion of the nations were actually suffering, and which the rest had just reason to apprehend; and for the further purpose of manifesting their sympathy and participation in the general joy of one hundred millions of the Christian world, and their delight at the prospect of a speedy and durable tranquility to suffering & distracted nations, the following Resolutions having been duly matured were introduced.

Resolved, That the citizens of Massachusetts here assembled, contemplate with unfeigned joy the emancipation of the French people from the usurped power of a ferocious military adventurer; and they rejoice in the prospect that thirty-five millions of their fellow men have a reasonable expectation of being blessed with temperate liberty, adapted to their state of society and habits and, a constitution and administration of government, apparently conformed to their wishes. They congratulate the venerable head of the House of Bourbon on his restoration from exile, to the throne of his ancestors, to which he is called by the entreaties of his people, and from which he has been excluded by a series of crimes, at which humanity shudders. They remember the language of their revolutionary ages and patriots, glowing with affection and respect toward the late unhappy and injured possessor of the throne of the Bourbons; nor can they forget that the good understanding between this country and France was never interrupted so long as that family were in power; but that injuries and insults, such as no nation ever before submitted to, have been heaped upon it by all their successors, from the transient despot of a day to the more permanent tyrant, clothed with imperial authority. It is not more from a conviction that the interest of the United States will be promoted by the late auspicious events, than from their regard to the happiness of other nations, that they congratulate the sovereign and people of France on the voluntary renewal of their ancient ties.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts recollect the generous sympathy of the Dutch towards the American people during the darkest period of their revolutionary struggle; and rejoice most fervently in the glorious emancipation of the United Netherlands. They bless God, that whilst this people appeared to human eyes, forever blotted out of the list of nations, he was at that moment preparing its restoration to independence, and it may be hoped to glory and power. They rejoice with the patriotic Hollanders at the return of the illustrious House of Orange to their first Magistracy, and do not wonder at their enthusiastic joy upon the occasion, when they remember that this ancient family have been always the gallant and zealous defenders of the rights and liberties of the Dutch people.

Resolved, That the liberation of Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and especially of Prussia, with whom this country is connected by treaty, are also causes of the most exalted pleasure to this assembly.

Resolved, That they have always witnessed with deep emotion, and watched with constant anxiety, the struggle of the Spanish and Portuguese nations for their independence; and it therefore gives sincere delight to find this independence fully confirmed, and nothing but the unhappy situation in which this country is placed in relation to one of the allies, prevents their expressing a just sense of the virtues and talents of that Chief to whom under God, whole nations are so greatly indebted.

Resolved, That this assembly view with mingled emotions of admiration and gratitude, the unexampled magnanimity of the great head of the Confederacy for the deliverance of Christendom. The name of Alexander the Deliverer, will be always dear to every lover of national freedom, while the moderation, disinterestedness, foresight, and determination of all the Confederates, to sacrifice every thing to the future repose of Europe, will cause their

names to be venerated, and the epoch to be forever memorable. It is with the greater joy they perceive this liberality and true wisdom in the allied councils, as it affords a well grounded hope of a restoration of peace to this country, on terms compatible with its interest and its honor.

It is because the recent events in Europe have a direct tendency to render liberty secure, to check anarchical propensities, to restrain ambition foster morals and religion; and to protect property and the arts, and finally, that this assembly hail them as blessings, that they bow in humble gratitude before the Almighty, from whose goodness they all proceed, and it is from a desire it may be known that, with many thousands of their countrymen, they partake in the joy of all civilized nations, that these feelings and sentiments are now proclaimed.

Voted, That the Committee of Arrangements be empowered to make these resolutions public, in such way and manner as they may deem advisable.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Case of Henry B. Fleischman.

This case is singled from the others before the court-martial, out of respect to the friends and relatives of this young gentleman in this city, at the request of some of whom we republish the defence made by him before the court. The charge was, that after the capture of the Chesapeake he changed his name to that of "William Brown," in order to effect his parole as a prisoner of war, and under which assumed name he did effect and accept his parole. To the charge Mr. Fleischman replied that he admitted the fact, but begged leave to be heard in mitigation, and permission being granted, he made the following address.

May it please this honourable court,

I beg leave in defence against the charges of imposition and unofficerlike conduct exhibited against me, to state, that in pleading not guilty to the charges, I did not mean to deny the fact of my assuming a fictitious name, when admitted to my parole at Halifax. But I trust the court will perceive in the peculiar circumstances of my case some extenuation of my offence against the truth and honourable faith of an officer; if not even a justification of my whole conduct. Although I have not the honour of holding a warrant, I was not insensible to the obligations imposed on all who are to act as officers of the U. S. to observe punctiliously the truth. And I trust the court will not find that I deviated in this instance, from base or dishonourable motives.

The court will recollect that I had been captured in the brig Gassamer, and was paroled at Halifax on the 7th day of August, 1813, as an acting lieutenant on board said vessel. The court will also remember that the complement of warrant officers of the frigate Chesapeake, was not supplied till a few hours previous to her sailing; that while she lay in President roads undersailing orders, and a confident expectation of engaging an enemy in the bay, prevailed, this deficiency of officers still existed. I was at that time in Boston on parole, and was ambitious of the honour of serving against the enemy on board one of the U. S. ships of war. Urged by this incentive, and the desire of serving under the commander of the Chesapeake, I anxiously enquired of the marshal at Boston for my exchange. After repeated enquiries, I received what I then considered sufficient assurances, that I was in fact exchanged; although the regular certificate had not been received. I, of course, entered myself on board the Chesapeake, not doubting this certificate was on its way to the marshal, and hoping it might be transmitted before the Chesapeake should sail. I of course stated to my brother officers my belief that my exchange was effected.

Such was my situation on the morning of the first of June, when the Shannon appeared off the harbor, and the commander of the Chesapeake instantly ordered the ship to be unmoored. In this emergency would it not have been dis-

graceful to my character to have applied for liberty to go ashore, merely because I had not received my certificate, at the very moment the frigate was certainly to engage an enemy? My reputation would surely have been irretrievably lost. Nay; considering the mutinous state of the crew—the little acquaintance that many of the officers had with each other—the prevailing distrust of the fortune of the ship, though bravely commanded, such an instance of sudden defection in one acting as an officer, might have operated possibly a serious discouragement to many. I do not pretend that all these ideas distinctly recurred to my mind at the moment—a general sentiment of ambition on the one hand, of shame and disgust at the idea of abandoning the ship in such an exigency on the other, precluded all other considerations, and Tactful as I would have done if the occasion had allowed the recollection of these ideas, and even the most mature reflection—I resolved to sail in the ship.

Had the accustomed successes attended our arms on that day, I should not have been subjected to the humiliation of denying my own and assuming another's name. I trust, however, that this court will believe that I did not without deep regret at length resort to an artifice, which seemed to be the only means of avoiding the risk of an ignominious punishment.

On my arrival at Halifax without actual knowledge of my exchange, I of course remained uncertain if the exchange had been effected. If, in this state of uncertainty I had, fearless of all consequences announced my proper name, and it had subsequently appeared that no exchange had been made, I should indeed have had the satisfaction of knowing that I had not falsified my character; but my honour and reputation, and the honour of a naval officer of the country would have been deeply injured, without the means of explanation; and I myself consigned to a disgraceful imprisonment. On the contrary if my exchange had indeed been effected, as I confidently believed, the assumption of a false name would not have violated the rights of the enemy; and, if detected, could have been easily and satisfactorily explained. Agitated by doubts which arose upon considerations like these, I felt myself too much interested in the question to decide for myself, and after frequent consultation with my brother officers, upon their unbiased advice, I adopted the course I pursued.

Without laying claim to merit, which I do not possess, I respectfully pray the court to believe, and I trust my conduct in the engagement will support the expression, that it was not through personal fear, or a disregard to the honorary requirements of truth, that I decided to hazard my character as an officer by a falsehood. But, that, in adopting this painful course, I was constrained more by the abhorrence of an ignominious punishment, than from any other consideration.

In verification of these statements I beg leave to refer the court to the letter of the Marshall Prince here, with presented, and to evidence of the officers of the ship with whom I advised. And I trust while the court will exonerate me from the imputation of base or dishonourable motives, they will not by their sentence cast a reproach on my character, more disreputable, than the error, which my ambition and ardent desire to serve in the cause of my country, has betrayed me to commit.

HENRY P. FLEISHMAN.

The elegant Frigate GUERRIER was launched, from the ship-yard of Messieurs Joseph and Francis Grice, in Kensington on Monday afternoon about four o'clock. A very numerous and brilliant assemblage, covering the houses, hills, wharves, shipping, and numerous small craft, witnessed the pleasing sight. The Jersey shore was also lined with spectators. It is supposed the number of persons present exceeded 30,000. The launch was beautiful, and the ship makes a very handsome appearance on the water. [From Gazette.]

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of June 21.

By the arrival at this port of the British cartel schooner Thistle, in 7 days from Halifax, we have been furnished with another mass of European intelligence. Messrs. Newton and Parkman, who left Falmouth May 18th, have politely furnished us with London papers to the 14th, from which we have made copious extracts.

April 23.—A general convention between the allied powers was signed at Paris, settling some of the bases of the intended pacification.

On the first of May, a treaty of alliance between each of the four principal allied powers, viz. England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, was signed at Chaumont. It is to remain in force 20 years. Each party engages to keep in the field 150,000 men until the object of the war is effected, and in case either shall be invaded by France, they all engage to contribute their aid to expel the invader.

Buonaparte arrived at Frejus April 27, and on the next day embarked on board the Undaunted, an English frigate, for Elba.

Lord Wm. Bentinck, with a British and Italian force, attacked Genoa April 16, and it capitulated the next day.

The time for convening the senate and legislative body of France has been altered from June 10, to May 31.

A London paragraph states that 12,000 Spanish troops were about to embark at Cadiz for Louisiana.

Louis XVIII, left London April 23, embarked at Dover the next day, and arrived at Paris May 3, accompanied by the Duchess of Angouleme, and many other members of the royal family. He was received there and at every other place which he passed with every demonstration of joy.

May 3.—It was officially announced the prince regent had granted the dignities of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, to Field Marshal Arthur the Marquis of Wellington, &c. and his heirs, male, by the title of Marquis Douro and Duke of Wellington.

He has likewise granted the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to Lt. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hope, by the title of Baron Niddry.

To Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, by the title of Baron Lyndoch.

To Lieutenant Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, by the title of Baron Combermere.

To Lt. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, by the title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz and of Hawkestone.

And to Lt. Gen. Sir Wm. Carr Beresford, by the title of Baron Beresford of Albuera.

The white flag has been hoisted at Hamburg, and Davoust had agreed to surrender to the general of the allies.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in London of May 14, states, that it is generally believed though not officially stated, that Admiral Gambier, Dr. Adam and Mr. Hamilton, are appointed to meet our commissioners at Gottenburg, and that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were about to proceed on their mission.

HALIFAX, JUNE 11.

By accounts brought by the packet, Mr. Madison may soon expect a British land force, not less than 15 thousand, on some part of his coast, commanded by Sir Thomas Picton, whilst the army in Canada will be reinforced by a greater number—whether any foreign troops will be employed on this occasion is uncertain, as we do not see the necessity. The amount of the British army in December last, was 239,431 regulars, of which 31,082 were cavalry—12,000 Spaniards will appear at nearly the same time in Florida, &c. if this does not sicken Madison and his accomplices, we shall have a better opinion of yankee prowess than any of their former acts would justify.

We understand Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. comes out as a commander of the troops destined for the American coast.

Com. Decatur, we understand, has assured his friends, that as he has now an opportunity of getting to sea in the President, he will have another British frigate before the war ends. A very fine one will be ready for him, as equal, as well as can be, to the ship he commands, of a name—*Endless*—enough of itself to kindle the wrath of the A-

mericans, and make them for once, more brave than discreet.

The *Leander* is not one of those much dreaded rascals, but a regular built frigate; and her force and dimensions are precisely as follows:—

Main deck, 30—24lb. long guns,
Spar deck } 4—do. do.
24—43lb. carronades.

Total 58, besides 2 or 3 small launch carronades.

Complement of men and boys—480

Length of gun deck, 171

Extreme breadth, 45

Burthen in tons—1371.

[Acadian Recorder.]

RELATING TO AMERICA.

Admiralty Office, April 30, 1814.

"The lords commissioners of the admiralty cannot announce to the fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, seamen and royal marines of his majesty's ships the high sense which their lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war. The patience, perseverance, and discipline; the skill, courage and devotion, with which the seamen and marines have upheld the best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope, and accelerated the accomplishment. Their lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the American GOVERNMENT, in declaring war upon this country, after all the causes of its original complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the fleet at once to a peace establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights, which are the sure foundation of our naval glory, their lordships look with confidence to that part of the fleet which it may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry, which has raised the British navy to its present pre-eminence. In reducing the fleet to the establishment necessary for the American war, the seamen and marines will find their lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services. The reduction will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be found expedient to pay off, and from them the petty officers and seamen will be successively discharged according to the length of their services; beginning in the first instance with all those who were in his majesty's service previous to the 7th of March 1803, and have since continued in it. When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their lordships will direct their attention to those which it may be found necessary to keep in commission, and as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service as those discharged from the ships paid off; so that in a few months, the situation of individuals will be equalized; all men of a certain period of service will be at liberty to return home to their families; and the number which may still be necessary to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service. An arrangement in itself so just, cannot in their lordships opinion, fail to give universal satisfaction; and they are induced to make this communication to the fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen and marines, entitle them to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their lordships intentions. Their lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valour of his majesty's fleets and armies, will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honourable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the last repose of the civilized world.

"By command of their lordships, "J. W. CROKER."

LONDON, MAY 3.

The detachments proceeding to North America have been ordered an extra supply of accoutrements, for which the colonels are to receive an indemnification.

It is said, that all the powers have pledged themselves not to interfere in the dispute between this country and America. France is to subscribe to the same pledge. Adieu

therefore to the hopes of Messrs. Madison and Co. that they should induce some of the European powers to take up their principle of free bottoms, and their new fangled notions of citizenship, &c.—[Courier.]

It is understood that the island of Martinique will be restored to France, and that Tobago and Saint-Lucie will be ceded to Great-Britain. Sweden will, it is said, relinquish Guadeloupe, on receiving some equivalent.

The arrangement with the allied powers, under which there is to be no interference by the sovereigns of the continent in the pending war between Great-Britain and America, has, in the political circles, attracted much notice, and some are disposed to attach much importance to it, as implying an intention or determination of ministers resolutely to persevere in the contest. It is, we believe, completely ascertained that the British government will not treat with the American plenipotentiaries until the hostages in the United States are set at liberty, and this is the cause assigned that no nomination has yet been made of public agents to meet Mr. Bayard & his colleague at Gottenburg.

Lord Gambier and Mr. Hamilton have, it is said, been appointed commissioners to meet the American commissioners, and they are invested with full powers to negotiate a treaty with the U. States. It is believed, however, that they have instructions, with the settlement of the line of boundary between the United States and Canada—which may make it necessary for the American commissioners to refer to their government for fresh instructions.

At the beginning of the last month, the messenger, bearing dispatches to the American minister, Mr. J. Q. Adams, arrived at Petersburg, and that gentleman was preparing to go to Gottenburg, to undertake his new function as plenipotentiary for the restoration of peace with Great-Britain.

MAY 7.

As to the state of opinions in America, it appears, that having heard of the low state of Napoleon's affairs, the people there were counting with confidence on an immediate peace. They had not then heard of the actual dethronement of Napoleon; and of the consequent language of our public prints, accompanied with statements relative to troops immediately to be sent off to America. What effect these will produce in the minds of the people and of the government there I know not; but so slowly do they generally move, it is not probable that the troops will meet with any thing like an army to oppose them. The Americans have no experienced officers. They will, too, I dare say, think that because they beat England in the last war, they can do it again, and much easier, having now five times as numerous a population. But, in the first place, they will not have to contend against such generals as they had to contend against before, nor such officers and soldiers. They will, in their country, have to contend with those who have defeated French armies; with skill of all sorts; experience in the men as well as the officers; with courage, discipline, and the habit of victory. All these will require something more than the Americans have yet thought of. Then, in the last war, America had three great maritime powers on her side, and one power to send her aid in officers and men. Do they now look for assistance from Ferdinand, or of Louis, or of the sovereign prince of the united Netherlands? Which of the three do they intend to apply to? Or, do they expect that the Emperor of Russia, who is shortly to come on a visit to England, will, in order to preserve their liberties, send an army of Cossacks to their assistance, by the way of Kamtschatka? Verily, Jonathan, if you repose in such vain hopes, you are upon your last legs, if the project of our public writers be adopted by our government. [Cobbett's Weekly Register.]

MAY 10.

A Dutch Mail arrived last night. The Rotterdam Paper of the 6th informs us that the Peace is likely to be settled upon a basis, which shall give Poland to Russia; great part of Saxony to Prussia; Illyria, Venice, and Milanese to Austria; Tuscany to its former Grand Duke; and Wurzburg to Eugene Beauharnois; Modena to the Archduke Francis of Este; Piedmont and Savoy to the King of Sardinia. The Dutch Paper adds, the Netherlands are to be divided between France

and Holland. This we doubt at least we are sure that it would be impolitic to give France one mile of territory in Europe beyond what she possessed before the revolution.

The mother of Buonaparte is to reside at Rome, upon a pension of 20,000l. a year; Joseph, Louis and Jerome to have each the same sum. Buonaparte himself about 80,000l. a year in the Isle of Elba.

The forts of the Helder, and the fleet were surrendered to the Dutch Government on the 6th.

One of the Paris Papers quotes an article from a Swiss paper stating, that a Prince (the Crown Prince) has made known to the Allied sovereigns his intention to renounce the succession to the Crown of Sweden in favour of the Son of the late Monarch, Gustavus the IVth.

The change in the decoration of the Legion of Honor has already been settled: The Portrait of Henry IV. is to replace that of Buonaparte—the eagle is to give way to the lily, but the inscription, *Honneur a Patrie*, is to remain.

The Emperor of Russia will reside at Buckingham during his residence in this capital. The Emperor of Austria at St. James's. We have not heard where the King of Prussia is to reside. The illustrious strangers will arrive before the end of this month.

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

Declaration of the King.

"Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

"Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortune of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose and their happiness.

"After having read with attention the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate, in the sitting of the 6th of April last, we have recognized that the bases were good but that a great number of articles bearing the marks of the precipitation with which they have been drawn up, cannot in the present form, become fundamental laws of the State.

"Resolved to adopt a liberal Constitution, we wish that it should be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one which is indispensably necessary to correct, we convoked for the 10th of June of the present year the Senate and Legislative Body, engaging to lay before them the result of our labours, with a Commission chosen from those two Bodies, and to give that Constitution the following guarantees:

"The Representative Government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two corps, viz:

"The senate and a House composed of Deputies of Departments.

"The taxes shall be freely imposed.

"Public and private liberty ensured.

"The liberty of the press respected, with the precautions necessary to the public tranquillity.

"The freedom of worship guaranteed.

"Property shall be sacred and inviolable. The sale of national domains shall remain irrevocable.

"The Ministers, responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the Legislative Houses, and tried by the other.

"The Judges are irremovable, and the Judicial Power independent.

"The Public Debt shall be guaranteed.—Pensions, Ranks, Military Honors, preserved, as well as the ancient and new Nobility.

"The Legion of Honor, the decoration of which we will determine, shall be maintained.

"Every Frenchman shall be admitted to Civil and Military employments.

"In fine, no individual shall be disturbed for his opinions and votes. (Signed)

"LOUIS."

Done at St. Ouen, May 2, 1814.

BUONAPARTE.

Frejus, April 29.

It appears that Buonaparte has been greatly alarmed at the different agencies which the just indignation of the inhabitants of the South has caused him to experience in several places.

On quitting Orgon, there he considered himself as lost, he took the resolution of changing his carriage, his name and his dress, in order to escape the danger which became momentarily more menacing; he hastily gained our port and has arrived in the dress of an Austrian officer, enveloped in a Russian Pelisse, and on his head a Prussian cap, ornamented

with a large white cockade. In this strange accoutrement it was impossible to discover him. Besides this, he had a long white beard, his eyes sunk, and disturbed air, he was himself anxious to depart; he wished to make but one leap from the carriage to the frigate which was to transport him to the Isle of Elba. He finally embarked at Saint Raphael; but it is feared that the inhabitants of the Isle of Elba are not very anxious to receive him. It is said that a considerable fermentation prevails in the island upon the subject. The inhabitants still recollect that they were the first invaders on the coast of Italy invaded by Buonaparte, and are unconscious of having given a reason for the unjust aggression.

PARIS, May 5.

Buonaparte is now no longer on French ground; he embarked on the 28th ult. not at St. Tropez, but at St. Raphael, near Frejus. The evening before he had an interview with Princess Borghese, who notwithstanding his warm entreaties, refused to follow him. The bad state of the roads not permitting them to proceed from Luc to St. Tropez, the English Col. Campbell caused an English frigate to approach St. Raphael, on board of which Buonaparte embarked. Those who are fond of Contrast will recollect with some interest that it was at St. Raphael that Buonaparte landed on his return from Egypt.

Last night we had here a most splendid ball at Mr Charles Stewart's, at which there were more than four hundred persons; the chief attraction there however, was Lord Wellington, who had unexpectedly arrived that morning. The moment he entered the room, the whole company crowded round him, struggling to get a sight of the man whom they universally acknowledge to be the first captain of the age. I was standing close to Lord W. when Blucher was presented to him; they bowed, and looked at one another for five minutes before they spoke one word; at last however, a conversation commenced which lasted for about ten minutes. Old Platoff by this time had worked his way up to Lord Wellington, and was presented to him. He was followed by a number of other officers, all anxious to get a look at the hero. The Emperor of Russia, who was there, hardly had a circle round him, all having crowded round Lord Wellington. In short, for some time a complete stop was put to dancing by their anxiety to see him. He was dressed in a British Field Marshal's uniform, with the Orders of the Golden Fleece Garter, Great Cross of Maria Teresa, Tower and Sword, Swedish Order of the Sword, and another Star which I could not quite distinguish.

The following is a list of the company as far as I can recollect them: Emperor of Russia.

Princess Royal of Prussia, Bavaria, and Wittenburgh, Grand Duke Constantine, Princess Augustus, William Louis, and Henry, of Prussia, Charles of Bavaria, Charles of Mecklenburgh, and John of Oldenburg.

Princes Metternich, Paul Esterhazy, Icherbatow, and Ogerowsky. Marshals Wellington, Schwartz, Blucher, Wrede, Barclay de Tolly, Ney, Sir W. Beresford. Generals Otwarof, Platoff, Woronzow, Chernichew, Donberg, Sachien, Dorsey.

Counts Laxenhelm, Stadion, Papgenheim, Tolstoy, Norvilljow, Nymoresky.

Marquis de Marialva.

Barons Wetterstedt, Below.

Duke of Leinster.

Lords Sligo, Percy, Aberdeen, Castlereagh, Cathcart, Lovaine, Binning, Bradford, Gower, Vallerfort, Burghersh.

Sirs Charles Stewart and Thomas Tyrwhitt.

Messrs. A Court, Canning, Sydenham, Kinnaird, Planta, Ward, Montague, J. Wood, Neron, two Percys, Cooke, Addington, Thornton, Bidwell, Harris, Wood, Stewart, Wellesly, Pole, Aubin, Nepean, Keppel, Craven, Dawson, two Mortiers, two Gardons, Foster, Hobhouse, Roberts, with many others, French and Allies, whose names, one could not collect.

ELBERFELD, April 24.

We have received here the news of the surrender of Wesel. The communication between Juliers and the neighboring country is re-established.

The Swedish troops are already beginning their retreat. They march directly from the Rhine to Lubbeck.

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Counts Laxenhelm, Stadion, Papgenheim, Tolstoy, Norvilljow, Nymoresky.

Marquis de Marialva.

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Madame Letitia, m. naparte, is arrived with family at Maracilles.

The news of the Paris, caused in London revolution, which consequences. In the 20th. The people to the house of the France—M. de Prentese by birth, was du public square, and to most cruel manner put to death. They nate House, insulted and demanded the he nisters. They call on, Mr. Amori; who med of it, made his e

HACU. Masticht, Venlo places in Flanders, the Holland in 1785, are ed up by the 3d May troops.

On the 5th Gen. Pragossa at the head of to receive his majesty arrive on the 6th. nese ladies, dressed crowned with laurels, meet his majesty, coach to the entrance Great preparations w Saturday and Easter S jesty being to depart company with the In los for Valencia, the Antonia going direct fonia to Valencia.

An express has just news of the entrance into Saragossa.

The transports of t and the effusions of l tude coming from h not to be described.

Don Antonio enter the coach of the Regency. His maj permit the Arragon draw the coach.

The King is to ente the 11th.

MARYLAND G

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY

FLOTILLA

On Sunday last, the rding Barney's squad nard's Creek, were detachment under th Col. Wadsworth, (w ously thrown up a bat fed it with two eight with hot shot, and dge Barney, and driv mooring—Barney su

ting out of the creek the Patuxent, with killed and eight wo the former a midsh gentleman, who lande on Monday, and wh the frigate during th we learn, that the on ed by the enemy was ded. Several shot n halled her. The eng aged one hour.

On Sunday night a with four men, supp to the Jassour brig, I Point, about thirty n Place, captured seve Poplar Island, among one of the regular p this city and Hadda is apprehended more have been done tha heard, as there is were other batges in head of the Island.

The last accounts are very far from off of a speedy adjuste tence with Engli tish prints, and I all occur in urg

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Rhine to Lu-

Brussels, April 25.
Baton St. Vincent, general of ar-
illery in the Austrian service, has
assumed the military government of
Belgium.

Milan, April 10.
Madame Letitia, mother of Bu-
naparte, is arrived with some of her
family at Maracilly.

April 22.
The news of the great events at
Paris, caused in this city a sud-
den revolution, which had most fa-
tal consequences. It broke out on
the 20th. The populace proceeding
to the house of the Minister of
France—M. de Presa, a Piedmon-
tese by birth, was dragged into the
public square, and tormented in the
most cruel manner before he was
put to death. They sacked the Se-
nate House, insulted the Senators,
and demanded the heads of the mi-
nisters. They call out particularly
for the minister of the Conscrip-
tion, Mr. Amori; who, being inform-
ed of it, made his escape.

Hague, April 28.
Mestrich, Venlo, and all the
places in Flanders that belonged to
Holland in 1785, are to be deliv-
ered up by the 3d May to the Dutch
troops.

Madrid, April 8.
On the 5th Gen. Palafox, left Sa-
ragosa at the head of a deputa-
tion to receive his majesty, who was to
arrive on the 6th. Sixty Arago-
nese ladies, dressed in white and
crowned with laurels, were to go to
meet his majesty, and draw his
coach to the entrance of the city.
Great preparations were making for
Saturday and Easter Sunday, his ma-
jesty being to depart on Monday,
in company with the Infant Don Car-
los for Valencia, the Infant Don
Antonio going directly from Cata-
lonia to Valencia.

An express has just brought the
news of the entrance of his majesty
into Saragosa.

The transports of the inhabitants
and the effusions of love and grate-
tude coming from his majesty are
not to be described.

April 10.
Don Antonio entered Valencia in
the coach of the President of the
Regency. His majesty would not
permit the Aragonese Ladies to
draw the coach.

The King is to enter Valencia on
the 14th.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 30, 1814.

FLOTILLA.

On Sunday last, the British blo-
ading Barney's squadron in St. Leo-
nard's Creek, were attacked by a
detachment under the command of
Col. Wadsworth, (who had previ-
ously thrown up a battery and forti-
fied it with two eighteen pounders)
with his shot, and the flotilla un-
der Barney, and driven from their
moorings—Barney succeeded in get-
ting out of the creek, and went up
the Patuxent, with the loss of three
killed and eight wounded—among
the former a midshipman. By a
gentleman, who landed at this place
on Monday, and who was on board
the frigate during the engagement,
we learn, that the only loss sustain-
ed by the enemy was one man wound-
ed. Several shot from the flotilla
killed her. The engagement conti-
nued one hour.

On Sunday night a British barge,
with four men, supposed to belong
to the Jassour brig, lying at Plum-
Point, about thirty miles below this
place, captured several craft near
Poplar Island, among them, we learn,
one of the regular packets between
this city and Haddaway's Ferry. It
is apprehended more mischief may
have been done than we have yet
heard, as there is no doubt there
were other barges in the neighbour-
hood of the Island.

The last accounts from Europe
are very far from offering any hope
of a speedy adjustment of our dif-
ferences with England. The Bri-
tish prints, and British people,
all concur in urging the mini-

stry to a more active and deter-
mined warfare. Then, as we can
have nothing to hope from the for-
bearance of the enemy, we should
rely solely on our own resources, a
proper and speedy application of
which may, in some measure, avert
the horrors that impend over us.
Even now our prospects are but too
gloomy; but it is to be feared we
shall yet be overshadowed by a
dark cloud, and witness a wider
scene of desolation. In Calvert
county absolute ruin has so sudden-
ly overwhelmed its citizens, that
"like men without hope" they have
become incurious to passing events;
and in the torpor of despair can on-
ly sigh over their blasted prospects
and ruined fortunes. Let us then,
whilst we commiserate their suffer-
ings, be warned by their calamities
not to repose in a dangerous securi-
ty; let us not rely on aid from the
general government, for in that
quarter the sources of hope are de-
ried up; from thence we have receiv-
ed nothing but disappointment; but
let us early and zealously co-operate,
by our individual exertions, in ma-
turing the best practicable system
of defence within the compass of our
means. In the state authorities we
have the most unlimited confidence;
we consider ourselves as peculiarly
fortunate in being under the imme-
diate direction of our chief magis-
trate; for on his judgment, zeal &
experience, our hopes have ever
rested in the hour of danger. But
let us not shut our eyes upon the
prospect, it will not avert the blow.
We wish not to awaken groundless
apprehensions, but we would, as
faithful centinels, rouse you from
your slumbers before the enemy en-
ters the citadel.

If Mr. Madison will abdicate the
presidency, from a conviction of his
inability to discharge its high duties,
and retire into the humbler walks of
private life, he will be followed by
the blessings of thousands; we shall
then believe his career has been the
course of error and not of cold-
blooded mischief. Let him imitate
the example of Cromwell's son,
and acknowledge that the reins of
government are not fitted to his
hands, the world will then give
him credit for some share of humi-
lity, and for a proper estimate of
his own talents. It has been said
by a British orator, that a man of
pigmy capacity, raised to a high of-
fice, is like a statue placed upon a
lofty pedestal—he is diminished by
the elevation.

The people bordering on the Pa-
tuxent have a long account to settle
with Mr. Madison. A retaliatory
system of plunder and conflagration,
long since predicted, has laid their
dwellings in ashes, has driven them
from their homes, and has almost
rendered them beggars and outcasts.
In vain will the minions of admini-
stration attempt to convince the
people of Calvert and St. Mary's
counties, that their indignation
should be directed exclusively to the
enemy. They will remember New-
Ark; they will remember the infa-
mous expedition to Long Point;
they will ask if these acts were not
directed or justified by the admini-
stration why have not the authors
of them been brought to punish-
ment? What has become of the no-
ted Col. Campbell? Is he not still
a favourite with the administration?
Are not his crimes as yet "unwhipt
of justice?" They will say, that
administration cannot be right under
which such things are possible, much
less so when they are practised with-
out punishment. Will any demo-

crat hereafter have the effrontery to
call upon these people, suffering un-
der such calamities, for a further
support of the authors of their mis-
fortunes? Will any democrat dare
to tell them these are sacrifices
they should bear with patience be-
cause they are required of them by
their country? When they reflect
that the obstinacy, madness, and
folly of one man, have been able to
involve a whole people in wretch-
edness and misery, no philosophy
can reach them moral patience suf-
ficient to endure it.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 24.

The subjoined letter from one of
Captain Caldwell's troopers, to his
friend in this city, contains the la-
test intelligence from our volunteers
on the Patuxent, and affords a cor-
rect account of an occurrence which
has been much misrepresented by
verbal reports.

Near Benedict, Wednesday?
evening, June 22, 1814.

My last informed you from John-
son's mills, that the enemy had left
Benedict on the preceding morning.
About two o'clock yesterday, how-
ever, we received information that
the enemy had again landed at Be-
nedict. The Cavalry from the Dis-
trict, under the command of Major
John Peter, immediately marched
for that place; our artillery and ri-
flemen being several miles in the
rear. We reached the hills above
Benedict about half past 5 o'clock in
the evening, where we found Gen-
eral Stuart with a company of ri-
flemen, and a few cavalry and infan-
try, all militia like ourselves. Scarcely
had we arrived, having re-
ceived on the road certain informa-
tion that the enemy were at Benedict,
than it was ascertained that a small de-
tachment of the enemy, probably a ma-
raining party, were in sight. The
word was given to charge, & our ca-
valry rushed on with such impetuosity
as entirely to break their own ranks,
which considering the nature of the
ground, was perhaps necessary. Though
at a great distance when we
came in sight, we presently over-
took three or four of the enemy and
made them prisoners. The remain-
der of the party made their way in-
to an adjoining field over a fence,
which it was necessary to pull down
before we could get at them. After
some fighting, two or three more
were taken in the field, and one kil-
led. All the rest being but few, one
of them a lieutenant by the name
of Marshall, escaped into an ad-
joining marsh, and reached their
vessels. We have to lament the
loss of one of the Alexandria troo-
pers, Francis Wise, who was shot
with a musket by one of the British,
who most bravely fought until he
was killed by repeated wounds, and
who proved to be a British sergeant
of marines of proverbial courage
and strength, as he evinced on this
occasion, having before he was dis-
abled, wounded another of the troo-
pers with his bayonet, and very
nearly overpowered General Stuart
of the militia, who engaged him af-
ter Wise was killed.

By the time we had cleared the
field, formed our troops again with-
in about four hundred yards of the
town, the riflemen (militia) and a
small company of ill-organized arti-
llery with two pieces, advanced on
the ground. Meanwhile the enemy
from his brig & barges opened a very
brisk fire of round and grape shot
on us for fifteen or twenty minutes,
to which the cavalry were particu-
larly exposed, very few of whom,
probably, ever heard the whistling
of shot about their ears; but who
stood their ground with much steadi-
ness. A few shot were fired from
the two pieces of artillery on the
British schooner and barges lying at
the town; but no other of the mili-
tia had an opportunity to fire a shot.
Perceiving that the enemy were all
on board his barges, and that we
therefore could not reach or injure
him, the order to retire was given
by general Stuart; and we all retir-
ed in good order, and re-occupied
the heights in the midst of a heavy
cannonading. It is astonishing and
appears like a Providential interfer-
ence, that not one of the large or
grape shot, which fell all around us,
touched a man or horse. The only
loss we met with was that of poor
Wise, who fell nobly, having been
shot in the act of charging on one
of the enemy. An express was sent
off for our artillery and riflemen, un-
der the command of Major George
Peter, who marched all night, and
arrived near this place before day

light, when, on reconnoitering, it
was found that the enemy had en-
tirely abandoned Benedict, and gone
down the river. Wise was buried
to-day with honors of war, by the
Alexandria troop, at a church some
miles off. We are all now encamp-
ed at this place prepared again to
act as well as we can against the en-
emy if he again appear; for whom,
by the way, this ground is the
most advantageous that can be im-
agined, being, for nearly a mile
round the landing a dead level, and
giving a complete range for the gal-
ling arc of the heavy guns on board
his vessels.

POSTSCRIPT.

SPANISH EXPEDITION.

Letters from Cadix state positive-
ly, that preparations are making
there for the embarkation of 12,000
Spanish troops destined for the Flo-
ridas.

[Fed. Gaz.]

From the National Intelligencer.
Extract of a letter from General
Philip Stuart of the Maryland
militia, to the Secretary at War,
dated

Head-Quarters, Charlotte Hall?
June 23, 1814.

"I have ordered to Washington,
under an officer, who is directed
upon his arrival to report himself to
you, five prisoners and one deserter.
The prisoners were taken on the
21st inst. by a detachment of Mary-
land militia under my command,
aided by a squadron of horse from
the District of Columbia, under the
command of Major Peter.

"The cruel course of war waged
by the enemy upon our extensive
water courses, has enforced me to
call in service a great body of our
militia.

"I must express my thanks for the
aid so promptly sent from your de-
partment. It was a source of con-
siderable regret that Major Peter of
the artillery notwithstanding his
great exertions, could not join us
till yesterday morning. By his aid,
I feel confident we could have de-
stroyed the enemy's schooner sent
up to take off the residue of the to-
bacco. Major Peter's squadron act-
ed with promptitude and ardour,
displaying a temper which will ren-
der them essentially useful to the
nation. The frequent injuries which
arise to the service from intelligence
communicated to the enemy have
determined me to suffer no deserter
to remain within my command."

Copy of a letter from Com. Barney
to the Secretary of the Navy, dat-
ed.

Sunday, 26th June, 1814—10 A. M.
SIR,

This morning at 4 A. M. a com-
bined attack of the artillery, ma-
rine corps and flotilla, was made up-
on the enemy's two frigates at the
mouth of the creek. After two
hours' engagement, they got under
way and made sail down the river.
They are now warping round Point
Patience, and I am moving up the
Patuxent with my flotilla. My loss
is acting midshipman Asquith, kil-
led, and 10 others killed and wounded.

Mr. Blake, the bearer of this, was
a volunteer in my barge. He will
give you every other information.

With respect, &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'y. of the Navy.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.
You are hereby notified, that the
Taxes under the act of Congress, pass-
ed the 2d day of July eighteen hundred
and thirteen, entitled, An act to lay
and collect a direct tax within the United
States, has become due and pay-
able, and that attendance will be given
to receive the same at the following
times and places, viz. In the county of
Anne-Arundel, at Pig Point, on Tues-
day the 12th day of July next. At
John Smith's tavern, the 14th. At James
Houser's tavern, in the City of Annapo-
lis, the 16th. At Charles Water's mill,
on the North side of Severn, the 19th.
At McCoy's tavern, the 21st, and at the
Poplar Spring tavern, the 23d. In the
county of Prince George's, at Bla-
densburgh, the 12th day of July next.
At Vans-Ville, the 14th. At Queen Anne
the 16th. At Upper Marlboro' the 19th.
And at Nottingham the 23d. And shall
attend in person, or by deputy, once in
two weeks at the above mentioned pla-
ces, for a few days only, and then pro-
ceed to call on those persons who may
not think proper to meet me, or depu-
ty, and shall confidently expect imme-
diate payment, on failure an addition of
eight per cent; execution fee, agreeably
to law, will be demanded, if such a
measure is necessary, which is sincerely
hoped in no instance may be the case.
R. DUVALL, Collector
of the revenue for the 5th collection
district of Maryland.
June 30, 1814.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan
court of A. A. County, the subseri-
ber will expose to Public Sale, on Wed-
nesday the 20th July next, if fair, if
not the first fair day thereafter,
as the late residence of Stephen Lark,
deceased, the following property, to
wit:

Some valuable Negroes, Horses, Car-
tle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Bed and Corn,
Plantation Utensils, and some Cord
Wood—also the crop now growing up-
on the ground. The terms of sale are, a
credit of six months for all sums over
ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security, with interest
from the day of sale, and all sums un-
der ten dollars the cash to be paid—
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Greenbury Lark, Adm'r.
Town Neck, Governor's
June 28, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for
Anne-Arundel county adjourned until
the first Monday in August next, (that
being the first day of the month.)
By order

H. S. Hall, Clk.
C. T. A. A. County.
June 30, 1814.

WANTED

TO PURCHASE OR HIRE.

A Negro Woman, that understands
plain cookery. To such an one, that
can come well recommended for her so-
briety, industry, honesty and good tem-
per, a liberal price will be given, by
John Welch,

At the half way house on
the Annapolis road to
Baltimore.
June 30.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-
Arundel county court, by petition, in
writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said
county, praying the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent de-
btors, passed at November session, eigh-
teen hundred and five, and of the se-
veral supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said act, a schedule
of his property and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, as directed by the said act, be-
ing annexed to his petition; and the
said county court being satisfied that
the said Larkin Hammond has resided
the two preceding years, prior to his
said application, within the state of
Maryland, and the said Larkin Ham-
mond having stated in his petition that
he is in the custody of the sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to
be discharged therefrom, it is there-
fore ordered and adjudged by the said
court, that the said Larkin Hammond
be discharged, and by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in the Ma-
ryland Gazette, once a week for three
successive months before the third
Monday of September next, give no-
tice to his creditors to appear before
the said county court, to be held at the
city of Annapolis on the third Monday
of September next, for the purpose of
recommending a trustee for their bene-
fit, and to shew cause, if any they have,
why the said Larkin Hammond should
not have the benefit of the said acts,
and the supplements thereto, as prayed.
Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-
Arundel county court, by petition, in
writing, of James Hammond, of said
county, praying the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent de-
btors, passed at November session, eigh-
teen hundred and five, and of the se-
veral supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said act, a schedule
of his property and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, as directed by the said act, be-
ing annexed to his petition, and the said
county court being satisfied that the
said James Hammond has resided the
two preceding years prior to his said
application within the state of Mary-
land, and the said James Hammond
having stated in his petition that he is
in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-
Arundel county, and prayed to be dis-
charged therefrom, it is therefore or-
dered and adjudged by the said court,
that the said James Hammond be dis-
charged, and by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in the Maryland
Gazette once a week for three succe-
ssive months before the third Monday
of September next, give notice to his cre-
ditors to appear before the said county
court, to be held at the city of Annapo-
lis, on the third Monday of Septem-
ber next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit,
and to shew cause, if any they have,
why the said James Hammond should
not have the benefit of the said acts &
the supplements thereto as prayed.
Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

POETS CORNER.

HYMN.

[The following beautiful hymn for EPIPHANY, a festival of the Church of England, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by the appearance of a miraculous Star—is from the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, a monthly magazine of sterling merit, published in England, and republished in Boston.]

[Conn. paper.]

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,

Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid!

Star of the East, the horizon adorning,

Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,

Low lies his bed with the beasts of the stall!

Angels adore him in slumber reclining;

Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,

Odours of Edom and offerings divine;

Gems of the mountain and pearls of the mine?

Myrrh from the forest and gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;

Vainly with gold would his favour secure;

Richer by far is the hearts adoration;

Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor!

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,

Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!

Star of the East, the horizon adorning,

Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

From the American Daily Advertiser.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Charles Philip Count d'Artois.

Now Monsieur, was second brother to Louis 16th—he married a Princess of Savoy, by whom he has two sons, the eldest of whom, the Duke of Angoulême, now in the south of France, is married to the daughter of Louis 16th—this Prince was in his youth devoted to every kind of pleasure, and was renowned for his amiable qualities, his gallantries and his profusion, but was always considered as a patron of letters. In February, 1800, he was reconciled to the family of Orleans, and appeared with them at the English court; he has lived in great retirement at Edinburgh, in the ancient palace of the Scottish Kings, until the late great events called him to the continent, where he appears to have conducted himself with great prudence and ability.

Count de Valence.

Was born at Thoulouse, and was before the revolution a Colonel of dragons—a short time previous to that event he married a daughter of the celebrated Madame Genlis. He devoted himself to the revolutionary party, and became in 1791 a general officer—he served with much distinction under Luckner and Dumoriez, and received several wounds, one a very severe one on the forehead from the sabre of an Austrian chasseur, the scar of which still remains. After the defection of Dumoriez, Valence was too much connected with him not to be suspected—an order for his arrest was issued, which obliged him to leave his country, and the Convention outlawed him. He retired to Holstein, where he became a farmer, and remained concealed until Buonaparte, when he became Consul, caused his name to be struck off the list of emigrants—he was called to the Senate in 1805, and afterwards was made a commander of the legion of honour. In 1806, he inherited a large fortune from Madam Montesson.

Count Pastoret.

Was born at Marseilles in 1756—was an advocate before the revolution, and historiographer of France—he was elected a deputy to the convention in 1791, from which he soon retired in disgust—in his farewell speech, he declaimed against tyrant kings—he was, however, always considered as an aristocrat by the patriots of 1789. Having survived the reign of terror, he was in 1795 elected to the Council of Five Hundred, where he made an eloquent speech on the liberty of the press, & another in behalf of the exiled Clergy; he was afterwards chosen president of that body; he was proscribed at the revolution of September, 1797, but escaped banishment to Cayenne by flight; he was recalled by the consuls in 1799. In 1804, he was appointed professor of the laws of man and nations in the College of

Franco, and is a member of the institution and legion of honour. It is but justice to state, that he has always been a constant advocate for morals, which he justly considers as the best support of every government. Pastoret is the author of several works written with elegance and perspicuity.

Barbe-Marbois.

Was born at Metz—he was for sometime in the United States, and married a lady of this city of respectable family. In December, 1791, he was sent by Louis 16th to Ratisbon and Vienna—after his return to France he remained in obscurity until September, 1795, when he was appointed a deputy to the council of ancients. In September, 1797, he was sentenced to banishment, and was transported to Guiana, where he remained until recalled by the consuls in 1799. In 1801 he was made minister of the public treasury. In February, 1803, grand officer of the legion of honour, and soon after was decorated with the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. He is also the author of several works of merit.

Barthelemy.

Is nephew of the celebrated Abbe of that name, whom he is said to resemble, and was brought up under his direction—he was ambassador to England, and afterwards to Switzerland—he negotiated and signed the peace with Prussia, Spain and Hesse in 1795, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Wickham, the English ambassador at Basle, which proved unsuccessful. He was elected a director in 1797, but in the revolution of that year was transported to Cayenne with Pichegru, &c.—he was fortunate to make his escape and went to England, from whence he passed over to the continent, and remained concealed until recalled by Buonaparte. He soon after became a member of the senate and legion of honour. To great abilities Barthelemy unites uncommon probity, and tho' long an ambassador, and afterwards a member of the first authority in the state, his fortune is still narrow. He was at first notoriously averse to the revolution, but always inclined to a limited monarchy.

Bourbonville.

Was born in 1752, and his parents intended him for the church, but his turn for a military life got the better of these intentions. Private business having called him to India, where his father had large estates; he served there as a common soldier, then as sergeant, and afterwards as major of militia of the Island of Bourbon; on his return to France he obtained the cross of St. Louis. He then purchased a commission in the Swiss guards of Monsieur, (now Louis XVIII)—after the revolution he was employed under Dumoriez, who called him his Ajax. He fought several unfortunate battles against the Austrians, but was famous for his extraordinary reports of them, particularly that of Grewenmacher, where he pretended in a battle of 3 hours to have killed many of the enemy, while he sustained no other loss than the little finger of a chasseur. In 1793, he was appointed war minister. Having been sent to arrest Dumoriez, he was himself arrested and conveyed to the Austrian headquarters, and was confined at Olmutz till 1795, when he was with some others exchanged for the daughter of Louis 16th. In 1797 he was appointed to command the French army in Holland. In the revolution of 1799 he sided with Buonaparte, who afterwards gave him the embassy to Berlin, and in 1805 to Madrid, in that year he was also chosen senator, and member of the legion of honour.

Dembarere.

Is of a noble family—in 1793 he was made a general of division, and commanded in 1798 the right wing of the army of England, so called; he was employed by Buonaparte as inspector general of engineers, and was called to the senate in 1805, & decorated with the insignia of the legion of honour.

Roger Ducos.

Who in 1794 presided at the meeting of the Jacobin Society, passed from the station of director to that of third consul in 1799—soon after became a senator and a dignitary of the legion of honour.

Gregoire.

Served as a curate, and was denounced as such to the states general; his name is conspicuous in the annals of the revolution, he was the

first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, by which he obtained the bishopric of Blois—he soon after became president of the assembly. In Sept. 1793, he made and carried a motion for the abolition of royalty, stating that, "Kings were in the moral order of things what monsters are in the physical, and that their history was the martyrology of nations." On the 15th of November he pronounced a violent philippic against Louis 16th. He was absent in Savoy during the trial of the king, but wrote to his colleagues that "he solicited the conviction of that perjured monarch." He was accused by Bourdon de L'Oise of wishing to christianize the revolution, for opposing some decrees against the priests. In March 1794, he read an original letter as he stated, of Charles 9th, which he proposed to enroll among the archives, in order "to aggravate the abhorrence of the kings." In September, 1795, he was chosen one of the council of five hundred. In 1799 he was elected to the legislative body, of which he was made president in February, 1800. In December, 1801, he was made senator, and a member of the legion of honour. Gregoire has published a great variety of works, and although his revolutionary opinions were violent, he defended, during the worst periods, the cause of science and literature. In private life he is said to be of an amiable character and winning manners.

Schimmelpenninck.

Is a Dutchman, and was a distinguished member of the Batavian national convention in 1795 and 6. He was afterwards sent with Adm. De Winter as ambassador to Paris. In 1799, he controverted the report then spread that his government had requested succours from Prussia, and in his letter he protested, "that the dignity of stadtholder should never be re-established." He was denounced in the jacobin club as an enemy to patriots. He took part in the negotiations at the treaty of Amiens, and afterwards went to England to endeavour to obtain the neutrality of Holland acknowledged, in which he failed. He was always zealously devoted to France, by which he obtained the office of grand pensionary of Holland, and afterwards a seat in the French senate, and the insignia of the legion of honour.

From a Boston Paper.

Toussaint, the famous black chief of St. Domingo, that Buonaparte got into his power, was, with sixteen of his adherents, banished by Napoleon to the very island to which he has now been exiled himself. Toussaint, however, died before he reached the island.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and one below; a paved garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brodgen.

June 23, 1814.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of Bar-Keeper, who can come well recommended, will meet with an eligible situation by applying to

I. PARKER.

City Tavern, Annapolis.

June 23.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood.

Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

Blank Bonds, Declarations.

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Commission Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Public Sale.

By an order from the chancellor the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr. Wm. R. Miles' tavern, on Thursday the 14th day of July, all the real estate of the late Mrs. Cowman, containing 330 acres more or less—it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest; and on the ratification of the chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give a deed. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thos. H. Hall, Trustee.

June 23, 1814.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order,

JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

I hereby certify, that Allen Dorsey, of Poplar Springs, in said county, bro't before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray, a black HORSE, supposed to be 15 years old, sixteen hands high, with three old shoes on, a little lame in his left hind leg, trots and paces, has some white spots occasioned by the saddle, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me this fifteenth day of June, 1814.

Edward Warfield.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Allen Dorsey,

Poplar Springs.

June 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BRODGEN.

June 23, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth; from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaux and woevs to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications. JNO. JAS. BROOKE.

St. Leonard's.

May 18th, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition, in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green.

April 12, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and on usual punctual customers.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at Green's Snaw's Store, and at this Office.

—MAY 21 ST 1814—

POETS CORNER.

HYMN.

[The following beautiful hymn for Epiphany, a festival of the Church of England, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by the appearance of a miraculous Star—is from the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, a monthly magazine of sterling merit, published in England, and republished in Boston.]

[Conn paper.]
Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and lend us
thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer
is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are
shining,
Low lies his bed with the beasts of the
stall!
Angels adore him in slumber reclining;
Maker and Monarch and Saviour of
all!
Say, shall we yield him, in costly devo-
tion,
Odours of Edom and offerings divine;
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the
ocean,
Myrrh from the forest and gold from the
mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gold would his favour
secure;
Richer by far is the hearts adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the
poor!
Brightest and best of the sons of the
morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us
thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer
is laid!

From the American Daily Advertiser.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Charles Philip Count d'Artois.

Now Monsieur, was second brother to Louis 16th—he married a Princess of Savoy, by whom he has two sons, the eldest of whom, the Duke of Angoulême, now in the south of France, is married to the daughter of Louis 16th—this Prince was in his youth devoted to every kind of pleasure, and was renowned for his amiable qualities, his gallantries and his profusion, but was always considered as a patron of letters. In February, 1800, he was reconciled to the family of Orleans, and appeared with them at the English court; he has lived in great retirement at Edinburg, in the ancient palace of the Scottish Kings, until the late great events called him to the continent, where he appears to have conducted himself with great prudence and ability.

Count de Valence.

Was born at Thoulouse, and was before the revolution a Colonel of dragoons—a short time previous to that event he married a daughter of the celebrated Madame Genlis. He devoted himself to the revolutionary party, and became in 1791 a general officer—he served with much distinction under Luckner and Dumoriez, and received several wounds, one a very severe one on the forehead from the sabre of an Austrian chasseur, the scar of which still remains. After the defection of Dumoriez, Valence was too much connected with him not to be suspected—an order for his arrest was issued, which obliged him to leave his country, and the Convention outlawed him. He retired to Holstein, where he became a farmer, and remained concealed until Buonaparte, when he became Consul, caused his name to be struck off the list of emigrants—he was called to the Senate in 1805, and afterwards was made a commander of the legion of honour. In 1806, he inherited a large fortune from Madam Montesson.

Count Pastoret.

Was born at Marseilles in 1756—was an advocate before the revolution, and historiographer of France—he was elected a deputy to the convention in 1791, from which he soon retired in disgust—in his farewell speech, he declaimed against tyrant kings—he was, however, always considered as an aristocrat by the patriots of 1789. Having survived the reign of terror, he was in 1795 elected to the Council of Five Hundred, where he made an eloquent speech on the liberty of the press, & another in behalf of the exiled Clergy; he was afterwards chosen president of that body; he was proscribed at the revolution of September, 1797, but escaped banishment to Cayenne by flight; he was recalled by the consuls in 1799. In 1804 he was appointed professor of the laws of man and nations in the College of

France, and is a member of the institute and legion of honour. It is but justice to state, that he has always been a constant advocate for morals, which he justly considers as the best support of every government. Pastoret is the author of several works written with elegance and perspicuity.

Barbe-Marbois.

Was born at Metz—he was for sometime in the United States, and married a lady of this city of respectable family. In December, 1791, he was sent by Louis 16th to Ratisbon and Vienna—after his return to France he remained in obscurity until September, 1795, when he was appointed a deputy to the council of ancients. In September, 1797, he was sentenced to banishment, and was transported to Guiana, where he remained until recalled by the consuls in 1799. In 1801 he was made minister of the public treasury. In February, 1805, grand officer of the legion of honour, and soon after was decorated with the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. He is also the author of several works of merit.

Barthelemy.

Is nephew of the celebrated Abbe of that name, whom he is said to resemble, and was brought up under his direction—he was ambassador to England, and afterwards to Switzerland—he negotiated and signed the peace with Prussia, Spain and Hesse in 1795, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Wickham, the English ambassador at Basle, which proved unsuccessful. He was elected a director in 1797, but in the revolution of that year was transported to Cayenne with Pichegru, &c.—he was fortunate to make his escape and went to England, from whence he passed over to the continent, and remained concealed until recalled by Buonaparte. He soon after became a member of the senate and legion of honour. To great abilities Barthelemy unites uncommon probity, and though an ambassador, and afterwards a member of the first authority in the state, his fortune is still narrow. He was at first notoriously averse to the revolution, but always inclined to a limited monarchy.

Bourbonville.

Was born in 1752, and his parents intended him for the church, but his turn for a military life got the better of these intentions. Private business having called him to India, where his father had large estates; he served there as a common soldier, then as sergeant, and afterwards as major of militia of the Island of Bourbon; on his return to France he obtained the cross of St. Louis. He then purchased a commission in the Swiss guards of Monsieur, (now Louis XVIII)—after the revolution he was employed under Dumoriez, who called him his Ajax. He fought several unfortunate battles against the Austrians, but was famous for his extraordinary reports of them, particularly that of Grewenmacher, where he pretended in a battle of 3 hours to have killed many of the enemy, while he sustained no other loss than the little finger of a chasseur. In 1793, he was appointed war minister. Having been sent to arrest Dumoriez, he was himself arrested and conveyed to the Austrian headquarters, and was confined at Olmutz till 1795, when he was with some others exchanged for the daughter of Louis 16th. In 1797 he was appointed to command the French army in Holland. In the revolution of 1799 he sided with Buonaparte, who afterwards gave him the embassy to Berlin, and in 1805 to Madrid, in that year he was also chosen senator, and member of the legion of honour.

Dembarere.

Is of a noble family—in 1793 he was made a general of division, and commanded in 1798 the right wing of the army of England, so called; he was employed by Buonaparte as inspector general of engineers, and was called to the senate in 1805, & decorated with the insignia of the legion of honour.

Roger Ducos.

Who in 1794 presided at the meeting of the Jacobin Society, passed from the station of director to that of third consul in 1799—soon after became a senator and a dignitary of the legion of honour.

Gregoire.

Served as a curate, and was deputed as such to the states general; his name is conspicuous in the annals of the revolution, he was the

first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, by which he obtained the bishopric of Blois—he soon after became president of the assembly. In Sept. 1792, he made and carried a motion for the abolition of royalty, stating that, "Kings were in the moral order of things what monsters are in the physical, and that their history was the martyrology of nations." On the 15th of November he pronounced a violent philippic against Louis 16th. He was absent in Savoy during the trial of the king, but wrote to his colleagues that "he solicited the conviction of that perjured monarch." He was accused by Bourdon de L'Oise of wishing to christianize the revolution, for opposing some decrees against the priests. In March 1794, he read an original letter as he stated, of Charles 9th, which he proposed to enroll among the archives, in order "to aggravate the abhorrence of the kings." In September, 1795, he was chosen one of the council of five hundred. In 1799 he was elected to the legislative body, of which he was made president in February, 1800. In December, 1801, he was made senator, and a member of the legion of honour. Gregoire has published a great variety of works, and although his revolutionary opinions were violent, he defended, during the worst periods, the cause of science and literature. In private life he is said to be of an amiable character and winning manners.

Schimmelpennick.

Is a Dutchman, and was a distinguished member of the Batavian national convention in 1795 and 6. He was afterwards sent with Adm. De Winter as ambassador to Paris. In 1799, he controverted the report then spread that his government had requested succours from Prussia, and in his letter he protested, "that the dignity of stadtholder should never be re-established." He was denounced in the jacobin club as an enemy to patriots. He took part in the negotiations at the treaty of Amiens, and afterwards went to England to endeavour to obtain the neutrality of Holland acknowledged, in which he failed. He was always zealously devoted to France, by which he obtained the office of grand pensionary of Holland, and afterwards a seat in the French senate, and the insignia of the legion of honour.

From a Boston Paper.

Touissaint, the famous black chief of St. Domingo, that Buonaparte got into his power, was, with sixteen of his adherents, banished by Napoleon to the very island to which he has now been exiled himself. Touissaint, however, died before he reached the island.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brodgen. 3w.

June 23, 1814.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of Bar Keeper, who can come well recommended, will meet with an eligible situation by applying to

L. PARKER. City Tavern, Annapolis. 1f.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Adm. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

Blank Bonds, Declarations

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Public Sale.

By an order from the chancellor the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr. Wm. R. Miles' tavern, on Thursday the 14th day of July, all the real estate of the late Mrs. Cowman, containing 330 acres more or less—It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest; and on the ratification of the Chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give a deed. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thos. H. Hall, Trustee.

June 23, 1814.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I hereby certify, that Allen Dorsey, of Poplar Springs, in said county, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray, a black HORSE, supposed to be 15 years old, sixteen hands high, with three old shoes on, a little lame in his left hind leg, trots and paces, has some white spots occasioned by the saddle, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me this fifteenth day of June, 1814.

Edward Warfield.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs. 3w.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BRODGEN. 2w.

June 23, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaux and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mill, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications. JNO. JAS. BROOKE. St. Leonard's, 2 aftmo. May 18th, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

May 26.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test, Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

April 12, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test, Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

May 26.

B. CURRAN,

Begets leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way.

suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis April 25, 1814. 1f.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SNOW'S Store, and at this Office.

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[VOL. LXXI.]

REGISTERED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price—Three Dollars

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Boston Daily

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